# The Columbian.

VOL. 33 BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1898. NO. 34


### THE RACE MEET.

The program offered at the fourth annual race meet of the Bloomsburg Wheelmen, attracted quite a large crowd of people to the Columbia County Fair Ground, Saturday afternoon. No better races were ever witnessed on the ground. The day was a perfect one, the track in tip top condition, and every event, with the exception of the match race, which did not start, passed off to the entire satisfaction of everyone.

It is said, and we believe it, that fully two-thirds of the people who paid admission to the ground, went more to see the match race than anything else, and any one who was not present can easily imagine the disappointment when it was announced that the race would not take place. It had been advertised and boomed as the special feature of the meet, and the question now is, who is to blame? It is said that there was a misunderstanding between the contestants as to what pace was to be used. Krick claimed that he had been notified to bring a tandem as his pace, and McMichael held out that the pace was to be unlimited, and that each man was to furnish whatever pace he wished. If this is the case, why as a matter of course, the Wheelmen are to blame, for the race not coming off. But, admitting, that there was a misunderstanding about the pace, that the blame should all be placed to the credit of the committee who had the race in charge, was there any earthly reason for the Berwick delegation hissing Krick the way they did? Let us see. The race, if we are not mistaken, was down on the program for the sixth event; when the time came for it to take place the up-river crack claimed that he was unable to start, owing to a sprained shoulder, which he had received by reason of a fall. There was a little scratch on his arm and the people believed he told the truth, but when the time came for the handicap race, in which he was given a forty yard start on Krick, the sprained shoulder did'nt bother him any more. Krick then offered to race him without any pace at all, or let the quad pace both of them to the three quarter pole, and fight it out from there, but he showed the white feather and rejected both propositions. After one considers all the facts there is only one conclusion to be reached, and that is that McMichael is afraid of the Dutchman, and the majority of people in Bloomsburg know it.

The other races were all close and hotly contested. With the exceptions of a few broken pedals and chains, there were no accidents.

Following are the summaries:

Half-mile Open—First heat, H. C. Jewell, Bloomsburg, first; Charles W. Krick, Sinking Springs, second; Geo. B. Hart, Wilkesbarre, third; J. Oscar Barto, Reading, fourth. Time 1:11.

Second heat—F. P. Gistalder, Williamsport, first; Charles Coleman, Scranton, second; J. H. Swartz, Reading, third; W. F. McMichael, Berwick, fourth. Time, 1:06.

Final heat—W. F. McMichael, first; G. B. Hart, second; C. W. Krick, third. Time, 1:12½.

2:45 Class—Charles Harry, Berwick, won; J. H. Michael, Bloomsburg, second; Harry Shaffer, Bloomsburg, third. Time, 2:36.

Two-mile Lap Race—C. W. Krick, Sinking Springs, won; J. H. Swartz, Reading, second; Charles Coleman, Scranton, third; G. B. Hart, Wilkesbarre, fourth. Time, 5:01½.

Mile Open—First heat, C. W. Krick, Sinking Springs, first; F. P. Gistalder, Williamsport, second; G. B. Hart, Wilkesbarre, third; George Harry, Mahanoy City, fourth. Time, 3:24½.

Second heat—W. F. McMichael, Berwick, first; J. H. Swartz, Reading, second; Charles Harry, Berwick, third; W. L. Richards, Stockton, fourth. Time, 2:24.

Final heat—C. W. Krick, first; W. F. McMichael, second; Charles Harry, third. Time, 2:30½.

Three-mile Handicap—W. F. McMichael, Berwick, 40 yards, won; H. C. Jewell, Bloomsburg, 120 yards, second. W. L. Richards, Stockton, 110 yards, third; C. W. Krick, Sinking Springs, scratch, fourth. Time, 7:16½.

One-mile Local Race—J. H. Michael, first; Harry Shaffer, second; George Ahleman, third. Time, 2:55½.

Exhibition—McMichael, paced by a quad, reduced the track record, held by Charles Coleman, of Scranton, from 2:06 to 2:04.

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R. J. Springer has opened a watch repair shop at the corner of Main and Railroad Streets.

### County Supt. J. K. Miller's Report.

HON. NATHAN C. SCHAEFFER,
SUPT. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA,

DEAR SIR:—The school year closed with some signs of encouragement, although no great changes have taken place. A steady growth in the cause of education is working out new conditions which will in the near future enable this county to make a decided advance over all previous records.

Patrons are recognizing the fact that to secure modern educational methods their influence must be directed towards promoting and supplying such special agencies as are approved by up-to-date educators. Unless interest is shown on the part of the patrons, directors become negligent, and either through timidity or parsimony fail to do as their impulses prompt them. We are confident of liberal educational views existing among the people of our most backward and unprogressive districts surrounded by the most unfavorable environments. All that is necessary is carefully stated arguments, and an exposition of the desire and ambitions which lie dormant in the hearts of the majority.

Our teachers as a body are in advance of last year. Experience and training are being appreciated, but we think that sometimes too much weight is given by directors in selecting teachers, to the matter of experience. Well trained young men and women, with qualities of mind that make them "apt to teach," are often better than *some* teachers who have had years of experience. They come with fresh ideas and new vigor, and directors should remember that the best teachers were once without experience. Good teachers of successful experience should always be held in their old positions if possible, and those without experience, who have had good training and are in earnest should be given a fair chance.

School committees feel the influence of teachers prepared to meet the cravings of their children for those little extras not in the regular routine of school work, but vastly important in keeping the minds of pupils directed in the proper channels. Some of teachers, evidently think that education is a system of grinding over and over again the hand full of common branches said to be the foundation of a common school education. Not realizing that experiences in life, our doings and misdoings, the intermingling and demands of society, varied traits of human nature, art, music and literature together with the beauties of nature as manifested through the handiwork of the Creator, are the instruments for the training of mankind.

A course of reading was outlined by a committee appointed by the superintendent at our last Institute. The classics selected are The Vision of Sir Launfal, The Cotter's Saturday Night, The Sketch Book, The Deserted Village, Lamb's Tales, and Hamlet. A noticeable increased interest has been awakened in the study of standard literature through this movement. Under-graduate teachers are learning to realize that ability to tell the story of these productions with fair accuracy, is quite essential.

With prospects of a longer school term in at least five or six districts, increased salaries, the retention of good teachers, assistance from directors in the work of supervision, more pride in the architectural appearance of school property, and the establishment of township graded schools in several districts, we are looking forward with pleasing anticipations to a more satisfactory report next year.

Respectfully,
JOHN K. MILLER,
County Supt.

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A minister in a neighboring town a few Sundays ago surprised his audience by reading the following announcement from the pulpit: "The regular session of the donkey club will be held as usual at the close of the service. Members will line up just outside the church door, make remarks and stare at the ladies who pass, as is their custom. Any member known to escort a lady to church and sit with her like a gentleman will be expelled from membership." The application was to the point and the effect was marvelous.

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Stage drivers are required by the new revenue law to issue a receipt for each parcel or package taken for delivery, and to place a cent revenue stamp on the same. Every stage driver should promptly comply with the law in this matter.

### MRS. L. B. RUPERT.

Mrs. Evaline Rupert, widow of the late Hon. L. B. Rupert, departed this life at her home on the corner of Centre and Third Streets Thursday morning of last week. Though she had reached the advanced age of eighty-seven years, her health had been good, and her death was unexpected. It appears that she had gone up stairs to prepare to attend a family reunion, which was to be held that day. Remaining up stairs longer than was usual her daughter Eva who lived with her went np to ascertain the cause. She found her mother lying on the floor suffering from a stroke of appoplexy. Medical aid was hastily summoned, but she did not recover and died a few hours afterward.

The deceased was the oldest surviving member of the family, and is survived by five children, Mrs. Dr. W. H. Park of Wisconsin, Mrs. Daniel Steck of Hughesville, Mrs. I. K. Miller, this town, Miss Eva, who lived with her mother; and one son Barton, living in Kansas. The funeral conducted by Rev. G. H. Hemingway of the Presbyterian Church, took place from the house Monday afternoon, burial in Rosemont Cemetery.

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Charles O. Kaiser, who was to have been hanged on Tuesday, September 6th, for the murder of his wife, Emma Kaiser, committed suicide Thursday afternoon last in the jail at Norristown, by cutting the arteries in both his arms, after which he hanged himself with an improvised rope, made by twisting one of his bed sheets. While the wife murderer was preparing to cheat the gallows, the officials of the jail were just outside his cell in the corridor, making arrangements for the erection of the scaffold. He committed the act just in the nick of time as it had been decided to place a death watch over him that night. When found he had just expired. He had severed the arteries with a small spring taken from an alarm clock in his room. He would have bled to death in time, but he resorted to the sheet to make shorter, and surer work of it. The story of the crime for which Kaiser was to die has been published over and over and is well known by all our readers.

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One of the latest developments in the war stamp business, is a claim set up that a stamp must go with every prisoner committed to a county almshouse from outside the county. This view of the law is taken by the Armstrong county authorities, and the first war stamp prisoner was transferred to Claremount, in Allegheny county last week, his commitment paper bearing a 25 cent stamp in the upper right hand corner. This question is also being agitated in Crawford, Westmoreland and other counties of the state.

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A jolly party composed of Miss Lillian Vannatta, Mrs. Wm. Bodine, Mrs. Dr. G. H. Welliver, Miss Mary Knapp, Miss Anna Knapp, Miss Sadie Vannatta, Miss Minnie Penman, Miss Ida Wentz, Miss Mattie Penman, Mrs. P. K. Vannatta, Mrs. W. B. Allen, Miss Dora Marr, Miss Annie Eyer, Ben Vannatta, John Knapp and Eugene Lewis, hired a four horse turnout from Dr. G. H. Welliver and drove to Berwick Monday night. They report a very enjoyable evening.

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Jacob Lay, an old boatman, known all along the canal, met his death by being drowned in the canal at Danville Monday afternoon. He was carrying empty barrels from one boat to another when in some way or other his foot caught, and plunged him headlong into the water, he was unable to swim, and he sank before assistance could reach him. His age is said to be about forty-eight years.

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No harsh criticism was intended last week in our allusion to the festival given by S. C. Creasy's class at Rupert. The article was printed in the absence of the editor, who upon inquiry finds that the inconvenience mentioned occurred at a late hour. The attendance was very large, probably much larger that was expected, but we have heard many favorable comments about the pleasure of the occasion.

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J. Packer Haas, of Northumberland, C. H. Jennings, of Sullivan, H. W. Granger, of Montour, and W. H. Woodin of Columbia, the Republican Candidates of this congressional district, will meet in nominating convention at the Montour House, at Danville today with their Conferees.

### REV. W. G. FERGUSON.

Rev. W. G. Ferguson, a former pastor of the M. E. Church of this town, died at the M. E. Hospital at Philadelphia Sunday night. He was taken suddenly ill while on a two weeks vacation at Ocean Grove. His condition grew worse and it was thought best to bring him to Bloomsburg, to the home of his daughter, Mrs. E. B. Tustin. He had become so weak, that upon reaching Philadelphia, the accompanying physician suggested that he be taken to the above mentioned hospital, but his recovery was impossible and he died at twelve o'clock Sunday night.

The remains were brought to Bloomsburg and taken to the home of his daughter.

The funeral took place yesterday afternoon, services being conducted in the Methodist church by Rev. J. B. Shaver of Williamsport, assisted by Dr. E. J. Gray of Williamsport, Rev. M. K. Foster of Lock Haven, Dr. W. W. Evans, presiding elder, and Rev. B. C. Conner. The burial service at the grave was read by Rev. E. H. Yocum, Rev. J. A. DeMoyer and Rev. G. M. Klepfer.

### Unruly Horseless Carriage.

**Millionaire Woodin and Friends in a Serious Smashup.**

Shamokin, Pa., August 24.—Millionaire W. H. Wooden and a party of friends riding in a horseless carriage from Berwick to Danville to day, to attend the Republican Congressional Convention tomorrow, before which Mr. Wooden is a leading candidate, were within 10 feet of a railroad crossing near Mausdale when a train rounded a curve. The engineer of the carriage reversed it, and it sent the vehicle with terrific force against a stone bridge.

The occupants were hurled to the ground, mirculously escaping death. The carriage was wrecked.

[The carriage and occupants were in Bloomsburg after the accident. Nobody was hurt and the carriage was in good running order.—*Ed.*]

### Court Proceedings.

A short session of Court was held Monday afternoon with His Honor Grant Herring President Judge, presiding.

Petition of Geo. Balsai, Geo. Bashista, Jno. Roskos, Joseph Fabian, John Cheslock, John Kosley, Geo. Ondic and Geo. Lucatch, natives of Austria Hungary for naturalization. Having passed the examination by the Committee prayer granted and Court directs that they be sworn in as citizens of the U. S. They were at once sworn in by Prothonotary W. H. Henrie.

Adjourned till Sept. 5.

### The Judgeship Muddle.

Speaking of the judgeship muddle the Sunbury Daily says: It looks very much as though there will be a free-for-all race for Judge, with Little, Evans, Scarlet, Herring and Hawley in the field. This will have the effect of mixing up the fight in this Congressional district, as both Montour and Columbia counties are part of this district. In a fight of this kind there will be trading galore, and no one can guess how the cat will jump until the votes are counted.

### Whitmoyer Reunion.

The first reunion of the Whitmoyer family and all persons in any way related to them, will be held in Glenwood Grove, Millville, Pa., on Thursday, Sept. 8, 1898.

Excursion tickets will be sold over the C. P. & W. R. R. good until Sept. 12. At this time a permanent organization will be effected so all interested should try to be present. One of the features of the day will be a picnic dinner, speaking and music will be indulged in. Come prepared to have a good time. For further particulars address R. F. WHITMOYER, Pine Summit, Pa.

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By the falling of a terracotta corner on the front of Atlee, Burpee & Co's. new seed ware-house, at 475-77 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Thursday afternoon four men were killed, five seriously wounded and several slightly injured. It is claimed that the cornice had been poorly constructed, and had been condemned by the building inspector. The names of the dead are: Albert Green, aged 30 years; Thomas Lyon, 30 years old; Christian Scholder, 59 years of age; and Harry Evans, aged 25 years.


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### THE HUGHESVILLE FAIR.

**Promises to Excel all Former Efforts--Many First-Class Attractions.**

The Hughesville fair, which is held under the auspices of the Muncy Valley Farmers' club, bids fair to exceed the expectations of the management. The premium list has been revised and enlarged, and the cash value of the premiums will aggregate over $4,000. There will also be $300 in premiums offered for bicycle races, and the indications are that some of the fastest riders of the state will be present.

The purses for trotting and running races have been increased and time changed and arrangements have been made for a large string of fast steppers.

There will be numerous attractions, principally among which may be mentioned balloon ascensions with parachute leaps, Japanese performances, public wedding, base ball, etc.—plenty of amusements to keep the visitor on the guess as to what is coming next.

Another prominent feature is the political days set apart for each party, at which time some of the most prominent speakers of the state will be present, including President McKinley, Gov. Hastings, Col. Stone, Jenks, Sowden, Swallow, Attorney General McCormick, and others.

The management is getting the track in fine condition for racing, in fact the entire grounds and buildings are being impressed generally, and everything is being done to make this the best fair in the history of the club. Last year the attendance was large, over 8,000 persons being present on one day, and this year this number will be passed.

Don't overlook the date—Sept. 21, 22, 23 and 24—one week earlier than usual.

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The Bar Committee on the question of President Judge consisting of Messrs. Freeze, Duy, Miller, Geyer, Elwell and Peacock with Mr. Buckalew as chairman met at the office of L. E. Waller Esq., on Tuesday evening at eight o'clock and continued in session some time considering the duties of their appointment. Without concluding their labors, the committee adjourned to meet on Friday evening at the same place.

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A very pretty and enjoyable party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Milnes at Espy, on Monday evening, the occasion being in honor of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth, of Scranton, who is at home during her vacation. The evening was spent in an unusually pleasant manner, owing to the untiring efforts of Miss Sydney and hostess Miss Elizabeth Milnes, whose only objects seem to be to provide entertainment for their guests. Miss Elizabeth is very popular among her Espy friends, and her frequent visits to her home, are always occasions of a hearty welcome on the part of all who know her. Those present were Misses Jennie Griffith, Elizabeth Bomboy, Delia Geisinger, Fannie Kline, Mary Milnes, Josaphine McCollum, Martha Robison, Bessie Robison, Lillian Pettit, Cora Hartman, and Messrs. Harry Straub, Geo. Straub, James Miller, Earl Creveling, Domer Geisinger, Samuel Worman, Harry Frane, Joseph Pursel and Elsworth Bomboy.

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From present indications there will be plenty of game this season. It is said that in some sections of the county, the squirrels are so numerous that they are becoming destructive to fruit trees. And rabbits, too, are very plentiful. So much so that a chase on Main street, is not an uncommon occurrence.

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Eight Austrians were naturalized in town on Monday. The committee, which is composed of W. H. Snyder, C. C. Evans, and Guy Jacoby examined the applicants in the morning, and they were sworn in by the court in the afternoon. They came from Wilburton and Mid Valley.

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A grand festival will be held at the Town Hall in Espy, this coming Saturday evening. Ice cream, cake, confectionery, beansoup, water melons, cantaloupes, and all the delicacies of the season. Supper will also be served earlier in the evening. Under the auspices of the Lutheran church.

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According to the weather reports and predictions there will be no let up to the present intense heat, for a few days, it is to continue for the balance of the week. Tuesday night was probably one of the hottest of the year. Sleep was almost an impossibility.

# FIGHTING IN CUBA:

## BLANCO COMPLAINS THAT THE CUBANS ARE STILL BELIGERENT.

**Madrid Hears of Insurgent Attacks and Sends Instructions to Havana. A Change in Peace Commission. Jaudenes Complains That Americans Are Crowding.**

Madrid, Aug. 24.—At the cabinet council held last night General Correa, minister of war, read a telegram from Captain General Blanco, in which he informs the government that the Cuban insurgents continue attacking the Spanish everywhere. In consequence of this report, the council instructed General Blanco to resume an offensive attitude toward the insurgents only.

Admiral Manterola, chief of the Spanish marine in the Antilles, was chosen to replace Admiral Pastor y Landero as one of the Spanish commissioners for Cuba.

The council agreed that the suspension of the constitutional guarantee shall not be applicable to electoral purposes. The queen regent will sign the decree promulgating this decision today.

General Jaudenes cables from Manila complaining that the Americans have monopolized every available housing place, and the Spanish soldiers are obliged to sleep in the churches. The necessarily great overcrowding resulting from this causes fears of an epidemic. General Jaudenes describes the men as literally lying in heaps.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Admiral Sampson and General M. C. Butler of the Cuban military commission were in conference with Assistant Secretary Moore at the state department this morning regarding the details of their trip and of their duties. It was decided that they would leave this country about September 5, but whether from New York, Miami, or Tampa, was undetermined.

Most of the time was spent in looking over the map with a view to deciding upon the best points of departure for the Spanish troops and the "lay of the land" as it will have to be occupied by the Americans.

Admiral Sampson expects to return to his home in New Jersey this afternoon or to-morrow and will remain there until he leaves for Cuba. General Butler will go to South Carolina for a brief stay prior to his departure.

The telegram from Madrid conveying the information that the minister of war had authorized General Blanco to resume offensive operations against the Cubans, who were reported to be attacking him, was given to the members of the commission as they separated. It was news to them and they were inclined to think it complicated matters, but refused to express an opinion more decided than this. If it did complicate matters, as they feared, it would be necessary to send an army in force to Cuba to maintain order and carry out the plans of the United States as laid down in the resolution declaring war to exist between the United States and Spain on account of the condition of things existing there.

### Hobson Has Sailed.

New York, Aug. 24.—Lieutenant Hobson sailed for Santiago on the transport Seguranca, which left this port yesterday afternoon. The lieutenant is firmer than ever in the belief that he will be able to raise at least one of the Spanish warships, and add it to the United States navy. The recent tests he has made with his air bags have been entirely successful and he expects them to do the work laid out for them without mishap.

There has never been any doubt as to the lifting power of the air bags, but in the earlier tests a difficulty not anticipated arose. The bags are so arranged that as they near the surface after having been submerged, the air is allowed to escape through valves. This prevents the bags from bursting as the water pressure on them is relieved.

Owing to some defect in the valve apparatus the air did not escape from the bags, as was intended, in the earlier tests, and as a result they burst after their burden had been lifted to the surface. This has been overcome, and to doubly guard against failure, the bags have been made much stronger than were the first ones used.

In all about 200 bags will be used by Lieutenant Hobson, but only a few of them have been completed. The bags will be sent down to Santiago in instalments. It is expected that they will have a lifting power of over 12,000 tons.

Officers of the Merritt Wrecking Company, who have been informed of all of Lieutenant Hobson's plans, are confident that he will succeed in his undertaking.

The Seguranca will arrive in Santiago in about five days.

### Banks Utilizing Gold.

New York, Aug. 24.—The scarcity of legal tender and treasury notes has resulted in the payment of gold over the counter by a number of the local banks. Gold is plentiful, and it is being utilized in financial transactions wherever possible. It is being shipped in lieu of paper currency, to country correspondents, who are drawing upon their balances here in preparation for the harvesting and crop movement season, and it is being sent to the sub-treasury against customs payments. The sub-treasury's stock of paper currency is limited, and that institution is relinquishing the notes as little as possible.

The United States treasury now has net gold holdings exceeding $200,000,000 for the first time since 1888. Its gold holdings have been steadily increasing lately, through customs payments and payments against government bond subscriptions.

### Our Ports Open to Spanish Vessels.

Washington, Aug. 23.—The secretary of the treasury has decided that under existing conditions there is no reason why Spanish vessels should not enter, load and clear at ports in the United States. Collectors of customs will be instructed to this effect to-day.

## GARRISONING SANTIAGO

**Immunes Being Distributed in the Province.**

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 24.—More of the American troops have been assigned to garrison duty in the country towns. Two companies of the Eighth Illinois were sent to Palma Soriano, in the interior, twenty-five miles northwest of Santiago.

A battalion of the Third regiment of immunes was sent to Baracoa and another battalion of the same regiment to Sagua de Tanamo. Both of these cities are on the north coast.

More assignments to garrison duty will be made to-day. The troops which have already been sent to the interior are rapidly establishing order. The shops at Guantanamo and San Luis are being reopened, and the mule train service between those places and Santiago is being revived.

Captain Starr, who was sent to San Luis to investigate reports of rioting there, reports that the stories of disorder are greatly exaggerated. The private of the eighth Illinois regiment who was shot by Cubans while on sentry duty on Friday night was not instantly killed, as was at first reported, but died on the following day.

The saloons of the town have been closed and the sale of liquor is rigorously suppressed.

Two surgeons came from Siboney yesterday to urge the immediate transportation home from the hospitals there of the convalescent patients. There are 488 convalescent patients in the Siboney hospital, 400 of whom are almost well and 350 of whom are able to be removed.

The surgeons say that the patients prostrated by yellow fever contract malaria, calentura, dysentery and other diseases, and their condition being so weak, they die. The mortality due to such causes is from ten to fifteen a week.

The general health of Santiago city is improving and the mortality is rapidly decreasing.

## THE BIDS OPENED

**Twenty Eight Firms Sent Estimates for Building 28 Warships.**

Washington, Aug. 24.—Bids were opened at noon yesterday in the navy department for the construction of twelve torpedo boats and sixteen torpedo boat destroyers authorized by the late act of Congress. This is the largest addition to the navy, in point of numbers, ever authorized at one time, and when completed the government will have a fleet of sixty of these vessels. At present there are four of the destroyers in service which have a speed of thirty knots an hour.

There were present when the bids were opened, Acting Secretary Allen, the bureau chiefs, Judge Advocate General Lemly, and representatives of the bidders, comfortably filling the big reception room in which the event occurred.

The torpedo boats, by the act of Congress, are to be of 150 tons displacement, and the destroyers to be of 400 tons, the cost all told not to exceed $6,900,000 and to have the highest possible speed. Not more than five are to be awarded to one contractor.

Bids were received from practically all the shipbuilding plants in the country, save two or three of the larger ones, which desired to reserve their yard space for the battleships and monitors to be contracted for next month.

Twenty-eight bids in all were on the table at noon, when the board was called to order.

The bids go to Judge Advocate General Lemly for tabulation and comparison before making award.

It is too early to predict with any confidence who the successful bidders will be. It is pretty certain, however, that contracts for several boats and destroyers will be awarded to the Fall River Engine Company of Weymouth, Mass., and to the Richmond Locomotive works of Richmond, Va.

### Typhoid Fever at Montauk.

Camp Wikoff, Aug. 24.—There were yesterday 225 cases of typhoid fever at Montauk Point.

In the opinion of eminent physicians pure water is indispensable in the successful treatment of that disease.

In the opinion of other eminent authorities the water supply at Montauk Point is at best of doubtful purity and even if pure now cannot under conditions existing at the camp, be relied upon to remain pure.

Notwithstanding this grave situation and the warnings of eminent authorities the surgeons in charge refuse to allow the Red Cross Society to furnish at its own expense distilling plants that would assure the camp a water supply of undoubted and continued purity.

Meanwhile the list of typhoid cases increases hourly. Besides the many that have, as a result of outside influences been removed to hospitals in New York, in Brooklyn and in Connecticut, 225 cases remained at Montauk yesterday. There were but 215 Sunday.

### Crushed to Death In a Tunnel

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 24.—Nine men were crushed to death and several others were injured seriously by the caving in of a tunnel on the Big Four railway yesterday morning. News of the accident did not reach the coroner in Pittsburg until this morning.

The men were part of a gang of 63 employed by Casper Paris, a contractor from Columbus, Ohio, and they were engaged in tearing out the tunnel on the Chartiers Valley branch of the Panhandle Railroad just west of the town of Carnegie. The work is being done entirely at night, in order not to interfere with traffic during the day. It had progressed for about a month without accident, and was nearing completion.

### Satisfactory Customs Returns.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 24.—The customs authorities are feeling pretty well satisfied with the outlook for returns from our conquered provinces. Santiago has turned in as high a revenue as $17,000 in a single day, and the total customs revenue up to August 18 had reached $86,000. What will come in from Manila and Porto Rico it is still too early to forecast. Our annexed province of Hawaii will not come within our tariff lines at all until Congress shall have enacted new legislation.

## CORRESPONDENTS NOT WANTED.

**Reasons for Keeping Representatives of American Papers Out of Havana.**

Havana, Aug. 22, delayed in transmission.—The authorities have declined to allow the landing of a number of American correspondents who arrived off the harbor this morning from Santiago de Cuba—among them representatives of the New York Herald, the New York World, the Chicago Record, the New York Evening Post and the Philadelphia Press.

English residents have strenuously objected to the government's action; and Mr. Jerome, the British consul, accompanied by Captain Stewart Brice, son of ex-United States Senator Brice, called upon General Blanco and urged him to allow the correspondents to land.

General Blanco, however, declined to comply with the request on the ground that their presence in Havana, prior to the arrival of the military commissioners from the United States, might prejudice the work of the commissioners while discussing the peace details.

His attitude is supported by the opinion of intelligent Spaniards, for, although nothing of a disagreeable nature would be expected to follow the presence of the correspondents in the city, it would be impossible for the authorities, however earnest their wishes, to guarantee the safety of the correspondents against the act of same fanatic.

## TO ENFORCE THE PROTOCOL.

**War Department Not Surprised at the New Cuban Attacks.**

Washington, D. C., Aug. 24.—The press reports from Madrid, ostensibly inspired by Spanish authorities, and alleging a continuance of hostilities by the Cuban insurgents, create no surprise in Washington. Adjutant General Corbin said yesterday that the war department had no recent information on the subject, but advices from Cuba have prepared the officers here for this condition.

The Madrid dispatch reports Blanco as authorized to assume an attitude of offence toward the Cubans. General Corbin says that, should the reports of Cuban hostility prove true, this government will take such steps as will preserve the terms of the protocol.

General Shafter has reported that his command will shortly be entirely withdrawn from Santiago. Transports are available for taking the First Illinois, the Ninth Massachusetts and Third, Twentieth and Twenty-fourth United States infantry, all that now remain in eastern Cuba, excepting the four immune regiments, and the Eighth Illinois, destined for garrison duty.

### Commission Meets In Quebec.

Quebec, Aug. 24.—All the delegates to the international conference, with the exception of Sir James Winter of Newfoundland, are in the city and attended the first meeting yesterday, which was of an informal nature. The meeting was held in the chamber of the Quebec Legislative Assembly.

The opening of the congress had nothing of pageantry about it. The several representatives of Britain and America gathered in the council chamber, which is to be the seat of their labors for many weeks to come, exchanged their credentials, chose Lord Hershell their president, talked for a few minutes, agreed to adjourn until Thursday morning, and then moved across the hallway into the legislative assembly room, where an address of welcome was read by Mayor Paren

### Why Hay Was Recalled.

London, Aug. 23.—The Manchester Guardian says: We understand that United States Ambassador Hay's recall to Washington, to accept the post of secretary of state, is due to his special fitness to carry out a policy in regard to which negotiations have been proceeding for some time between Washington and London, and upon which a substantial agreement has been reached, whereby the two countries will act togther in the far East, or wherever American and British interests are identical.

There is no intention of binding the nations in alliance. Each is to be free to pursue its own destinies in its own way, but the governments will act together diplomatically where their common interests are concerned.

### The American Cup Challenge.

New York, Aug. 24.—Charles Russell, the representative of Sir Thomas Lipton, who is challenging for the American cup, arrived in this city at 11.26 o'clock yesterday morning from Springfield, Mass. He went at once to the Fifth Avenue hotel. Mr. Russell said that he did not have the direct challenge to the New York Yacht Club with him, but that he had simply come to New York to pave the way for the challenge. He has a draft of the challenge which is to be brought to this city, and placed before the yacht club by a committee representing Sir Thomas Lipton and the Ulster Yacht Club. This committee, Mr. Russell said, is to sail from Liverpool on the Britannia to-day.

### Menocal Pardoned.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 24.—A. G. Menocal, civil engineer in the navy, who was court martialed some months ago and sentenced to suspension from duty on furlough for three years for neglect of duty in connection with the construction of the Brooklyn dry dock, has been pardoned by the president, who restores him to his former status in the navy. Mr. Menocal retires from active service on September.

### Cecil Rhodes Elected.

Cape Town, South Africa, Aug. 24.—In the Cape Colony assembly general elections are now in progress, Cecil Rhodes and Mr. Oates, candidates of the Progressive party, opposed to the Afrikander Bund, which is largely representative of President Kruger's interests in South Africa, have been elected by overwhelming majorities in Little Namaqua Land, a maritime district in the northwest of the colony.

### May Use Hong Kong Dry Dock.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 24.—Ambassador Hay has informed the state department that the British government has directed the authorities at Hong Kong to grant the request of Admiral Dewey for permission to dock his vessels there.


# AN OPEN LETTER
## To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

*I,* DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now bear* Chas. H. Fletcher *on every the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. This is the original* "CASTORIA" *which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.*

LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company, of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President. March 24, 1898.*

Samuel Pitcher M. D.

## Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"
BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having
The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



"Don't borrow trouble." Buy

# SAPOLIO

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STOVE NAPTHA, the Cheapest and Best Fuel on the market. With it you can run a Vapor Stove for one-half cent per hour. Give us a call and be convinced.

W. O. Holmes, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Eshleman & Wolf, "
L. E. Wharey, "
W. F. Hartman, "


### Profanity Under the Ban.

The war against swearing goes resolutely forward in New York, and the *Sun* of Thursday notes with much prominence the fact that a citizen of Mt. Vernon has been fined $10 for the use of the word "damn" in conversation on the street. He delivered the expletive twice, so the woman who made the complaint averred and it cost him $5 for each slip. If the law against profanity were enforced in Bloomsburg we would be behind New York in size of place, not in size of oaths. The advice of an old newspaper man should be more generally followed. He said: Don't swear. There is no occasion to use profanity outside of a newspaper office. It's useful in proof reading, and indispensable in getting forms to press, and has been known to assist in looking over the paper when it is printed, but otherwise it is a very disgusting habit.


The testimonials in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla are written by honest people who want you to know what it has done for them.


Not until a treaty of peace shall have been negotiated and ratified will the question of cutting down the existing military force become urgent. The Administration is taking no chances of failure in the forth coming diplomatic contest between the American and Spanish Commissioners in Paris. In any event, over 100,000 soldiers will be required for some time to come for garrison duty in the territory to be occupied and governed by Federal power. As not more than 40,000 troops of the regular army will be available for this service, there will be steady employment for a season for at least 70,000 volunteers, 20,000 of whom will be represented in the army of General Merritt at Manila. When the proper strength of the army for permanent garrison duty shall have been ascertained it will be in order for Congress to increase the regular force of troops to the full number required.


CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of The Kind You Have Always Bought Chas. H. Fletcher.


### Our Physical Defects as a People.

Dr. Olin F. Harvey, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., who examined more than a thousand men for admission to the army, has embodied his observations in a statement which will interest the country in general if not the medical profession in particular. Many of the applicants had to be rejected for defective vision, and a large number for insufficient chest expansion. "Strange as it may seem," says Dr. Harvey, "nearly all who had narrow chests were young farmers. Brought up to run a plow or hoe and scrape the ground with long-handled tools, they had very strong arms and backs, but were muscle bound and bent over. Their chests had been contracted, and few of them could expand on inhalation the requisite two inches." Summing up Dr. Harvey gives these warning hints of the rising generation:

(1) Lookout for the eyes of the young, and be careful that they are not allowed to overwork or strain them.

(2) Let the young farmer boys, otherwise vigorous and strong, beware of the contraction of their chests and lungs. They ought to try setting-up exercises as a regular routine.

(3) Bicycle riders ought to beware of scorching and racing and of long and tedious rides through the country. Ride in moderation.

(4) Take care of the teeth, and look after them early and persistently.

These suggestions are as vital in peace as in war; and if they should be persistently inculcated as part of our national training they would contribute vastly to American health and American progress.

A strange malady has made its appearance among some of the cattle in this State. It attacks the eyes, causing them first to get bloodshot, then white, which makes them blind. The disease is said to have been introduced by western cattle, and in some cases one steer has infected a whole herd. In some cases the cattle recover their sight and in others they remain totally blind.


CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of The Kind You Have Always Bought Chas. H. Fletcher.



Fine PHOTOGRAPHS and CRAYONS at R. B. GROTZ, Bloomsburg.

The best are the cheapest.

TID-BITS FOR MA' HONEY!

and tender little juicelets for the children, are all right, but papa and "the boys" want a good, big, juicy steak, roast or chop when business or school duties are over, and we can cater to them all. Our stock of prime meats is unexcelled for quality, and we send them home in fine shape.

J. E. KEIFER.


## THE MARKETS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY. RETAIL PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Butter per lb | $ .20 |
| Eggs per dozen | .14 |
| Lard per lb | .08 |
| Ham per pound | .10 |
| Pork, whole, per pound | .06 |
| Beef, quarter, per pound | .07 |
| Wheat per bushel | 1.00 |
| Oats " " | .40 |
| Rye " " | .50 |
| Wheat flour per bbl | 5.00 |
| Hay per ton | 9 to $10 |
| Potatoes per bushel | .90 |
| Turnips " " | .25 |
| Onions " " | 1.00 |
| Sweet potatoes per peck | .50 |
| Tallow per lb | .05 |
| Shoulder " " | .09 |
| Side meat " " | .08 |
| Vinegar, per qt | .05 |
| Dried apples per lb | .05 |
| Dried cherries, pitted | .12 |
| Raspberries | .12 |
| Cow Hides per lb | .3½ |
| Steer " " " | .05 |
| Calf Skin | .80 |
| Sheep pelts | .75 |
| Shelled corn per bus | .60 |
| Corn meal, cwt | 1.25 |
| Bran, " | .95 |
| Chop " | .95 |
| Middlings " | .95 |
| Chickens per lb new | .12 |
| " " " old | .10 |
| Turkeys " " | .12½ |
| Geese " " | .14 |
| Ducks " " | .08 |

COAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 6, delivered | 2.60 |
| " 4 and 5 " | 3.85 |
| " 6 at yard | 2.35 |
| " 4 and 5 at yard | 3.60 |


The Leading Conservatory of America
CARL FAELTEN, Director.
Founded in 1853 by B. Tourjée.
NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. BOSTON, MASS.
FRANKLIN Sq.
Send for Prospectus giving full information.
FRANK W. HALE, General Manager.



Persons exposed to weather are protected by Johnson's Belladonna Plaster

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Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with references to actual clients in your State, County, or town sent free. Address

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# WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19th, 1898.

Hurrah for Admiral Dewey! He's the top-notcher of the whole outfit. He fought the first battle of the war, and the last battle, and won both without the injury of a ship or the loss of a man, and some of his ships may be fighting yet, as he started them, after the capture of Manila, and before he knew anything of the armistes, for some of the other islands in the Philippines, with orders to take possession of everything in sight and to raise the American flag over everything captured. There was no way of recalling these ships after news of the armistice reached him, so that it is among the probabilities that every one of the Philippine Islands may be under the American flag before the commanders of those ships find out everything about an armistice, and the armistice is not binding upon them until they have official knowledge of it.

No man's hand has been shaken oftener or more cordially this week than that of "Fighting Joe" Wheeler, who came to Washington in response to orders from the War Department. Gen. Wheeler has a better opinion of the Cuban insurgents than most of the officers who have been heard from on the subject. He said of them: "The Cubans were poorly clad and poorly fed. They did not make a very impressive appearance as soldiers. They probably misunderstood the conditions and circumstances about Santiago. Very few of them talked any English, and communication between Americans and Cubans was very difficult. I know of the charges that they would not work on the roads and other projects for the assistance of the American army. I think that was due to a large extent to their not understanding what the work was for. I found Cubans who were willing to work after interpreters had explained to them why the work was necessary."

Maj. Gen. M. C. Butler, who with Maj. Gen. J. F. Wade and Rear Admiral Sampson, will represent the U. S. on the military Commission to arrange for the evacuation of Cuba, said of their duties: "I think I realize the responsibility that rests upon the commissioners. It is very great, but I shall do my best to win the approval of the country." Gen. Butler said the Commission would go to Havana on a warship upon which they will for a time make their headquarters. The Porto Rican Commission consists of Maj. Gen. J. R. Brook, Rear Admiral Schley, and Brig. Gen. Gordon.

Senator Allison, who is noted as one of the shrewdest dodgers in his party, has declined to serve as a Peace Commissioner, probably because he was afraid that he would be compelled to put himself on record for or against something. In an interview he talks on both sides of the Philippine question, in the following language: "The feeling in the west is universal that where the flag has been raised, it must not come down. Therefore, as respects a coaling station or a commercial base, there is little difference of opinion. On the larger question of holding the entire archipelago, the public mind is not fully made up. I find men talking for and against such a proposition. I do not believe that two-thirds of the Senate would vote for a treaty that retained the entire group, and yet I am certain that we could not get two-thirds to ratify a treaty, that surrendered everything. Consequently, we will hold something—just how much no one can say." This leaves Mr. Allison entirely free to take whatever side of the question he may decide to be the most popular and is in that respect strictly Allisonian.

While in Washington this week Gen. Fitz Lee made formal announcement of his candidacy for the U. S. Senate, although the campaign will not actually be fought until next year. Senator Martin is a candidate for re-election.

No republican has publicly criticised the selection of Col. John Hay, American Ambassador to England, to succeed Secretary Day at the head of the Department of State, but not a few unprintable things have been said by many of them in private. Col. Hay is a republican, but not a politician; hence the kicking.

The first plan of the administration, to keep all the volunteers in service until the treaty of peace with Spain was completed, has been changed, and it is now announced that about 100,000 of the men will be mustered out as rapidly as possible.

### Enough of Algerism.

"It is now almost a forgone conclusion," says the Richmond *Times*, "that the people will have a reckoning with Secretary Alger." The President should not wait until his hand is forced. The suspension of hostilities furnishes opportune occasion for a change at the head of the War Department. Though the war is ended, a condition of armed readiness must be maintained until a continued peace is assured. Alger has proven himself equally incapable of providing for the volunteers in camp or for soldiers in the field. There has been rotten administration from the outstart—readiness on the part of the people who flocked to the defense of the flag as if they were going to a festival, and stuped, perverse, persistent mismanagement and neglect at headquarters in Washington. The story of unnecessary consequent seffering on the part of our poor soldiers is the saddest tale of the war. From every place where the men have been marched—except Manila and Puerto Rico, where they have been to some extent out of the reach of Algerism—comes the same story of suffering and death from preventable causes. The time is right for a change. Unless the President shall dismiss Alger he must shoulder Alger and become responsible to the country for Algerism.


### $100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best. 1m


### He Knew Him.

About twenty years ago an old gentleman of wealth and without any family, resided at Brookville. Like many others he neglected making a will until he became very sick. Then he divided most of his estate among his relatives, giving each a liberal share, but also bequeathed a handsome sum—about $20,000, if we remember correctly—to churches, schools and other charitable objects. A few days after he made his will his physician informed him that he could not live a week. The law of the State make void all bequests to churches and charities where the devisor dies within thirty days of the date of making the will. The old gentleman added a codicil to his will, revoking his bequests to churches, schools, etc., and instead bequeathed the total sum $20,000 to Geo. A. Jenks, without reserve. After his death, when the property came into the hands of Mr. Jenks he turned it over to the institutions named in the will and carried out to the letter the desires of the deceased.

Such incidents show the confidence people have in Geo. A. Jenks, who have known him long and intimately. He is the kind of a man required for Governor of the State.—*Ex.*

### Lippincott's Magazine for September, 1898.

The complete novel in the September issue of *Lippincott's* is "The Touch of a Vanished Hand," by the late Miss M. G. McClelland. Its action occurs mainly in Virginia, and partly in eastern New York during the French and Indian war of 1755.

"The Cromwell Case," by James Raymond Perry, deals with the unravelling of a supposed murder. Henry Holcomb Bennett, in "A Charge in the Dark," describes an experience of the National Guard which resembled actual war. The "Grandpap" of Anna Vernon Dorsey's tale was a colored boy, on whom cares and labors too heavy for his years were laid.

Felix L. Oswald writes of "War Hysterics" (the superstitions and bigotries that attend hostilities), and Frances M. Butler of "War Songs," handling the theme historically. "Monarchies and Republics" are considered by Frederic M. Bird, with special reference to our relations with England.

"New York in the Seventies" is a previously unpublished chapter from M. E. W. Sherwood's recollections. The "Three Beaux" whose memory is revived by Frank Norman are Brummel, Nash and Fielding. Gabrielle Marie Jacobs writes of "The Time of Reaping," with harvest festivals and the like in various lands and ages.

"Jaques"—the melancholy Jaques of "As you Like it"—is the subject of a careful study by E. R. Larrison. The "Chronicles of an Unsuccessful Author" (naturally unsigned) recorded an experience far from solitary.

The poetry of the number is by Mary E. Stickney, Charles G. D. Roberts, and Edward Gilliam.

## AGUINALDO HARMLESS.

**London Junta Thinks Friction at Manila Has Disappeared.**

London, Aug. 24.—It is learned here that the Philippine junta in London received a dispatch from Manila yesterday, announcing that matters there are rapidly quieting down and that the friction between General Aguinaldo and the Americans is disappearing.

According to the junta's advices the insurgents for a time regarded General Merritt and General Anderson as martinets and feared that they would adopt harsh methods, like the Spaniards, toward the Filipinos, but the insurgents from the first have had the greatest confidence in Admiral Dewey, whom they regard as a sort of father and the most important American at Manila.

The junta is satisfied that all friction will soon disappear and that there will be no trouble from the insurgents if the Americans decide to retain the Philippines.

According to a wealthy Filipino now in London, the Filipinos in Europe are all well to do people. Hitherto they have held aloof from the insurgents, but they now realize that their interests demand action and they are about to form a committee to open negotiations with the junta here. They are all in favor of having the archipelago retained by the United States. So strong is their conviction of the desirability of this course that they had contemplated approaching the British foreign office to invite Great Britain to intervene and in any event to prevent the islands being returned to the control of Spain. They decided, however, to await American action.

**They Tcank the President for Thanks.**

Washington, D. C., Aug. 24.—The following dispatches from Admiral Dewey and General Merritt acknowledging the president's congratulations on the fall of Manila, have been made public at the White House:

To President McKinley, Washington:

On behalf of the squadron and myself I thank you most heartily for the congratulations and thanks you were pleased to express. It will always be a source of pride to us all to have received such commendation. Your cable will be published on board the ships of the squadron to-morrow.

GEORGE DEWEY,
Manila.

To the President, Washington:

For my troops and myself accept my sincerest acknowledgements for your generous praise of the success of our campaign. Americans may well be proud of the troops.

MERRITT.

**Our Flag Raised in Hawaii August 12.**

Washington, D. C., Aug. 24.—The state department has received the following from late Minister Sewall at Honolulu, announcing the raising of the American flag over Hawaii:

Honolulu, August 16.

Day, State Department:

Flag raised Friday, the 12th, at noon. Ceremonies of transfer produced excellent impression.

(Signed) SEWALL.


### SCHLEY'S HEALTH IMPROVING.

**His Indisposition Due to Nervous Exhaustion Not to Fever.**

Westport, Conn., Aug. 24.—Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, who has been indisposed at the Saugatuck residence of O. R. S. Wortley, his son-in-law, is much improved. The distinguished officer could not be seen, his physician having given strict orders for his patient's closest exclusion.

Mrs. Wortley, however, announced that Admiral Schley passed a comfortable night and this morning was so far improved as to render it possible for him to leave his room and breakfast with the family. Later in the day it is proposed to take the admiral on a carriage drive.

The report that the patient is suffering from a fever contracted at Santiago is pronounced to be erroneous. Dr. J. G. Gregory, the attending physician, stated this forenoon that no symptoms of fever have been discovered. The patient's pulse is at 80 and the temperature normal and the only tangible diagnosis of his indisposition characterizes it as nervous exhaustion and the reaction necessarily incident upon a sudden relief from the exciting events of the past few months.

Admiral Schley proposes to go to Washington to-day if possible. He greatly regrets that he was unable to be present at the conference with the president yesterday.


## THE OUTLOOK AT DAWSON

**The Old Famine Talk Renewed.**

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 24.—The steamer City of Seattle has arrived from Alaska with over a hundred passengers, mostly excursionists. Among the passengers were eighteen miners from Dawson, with a small amount of gold dust. Some of the miners from the interior say that fears are now being entertained of a famine next winter. So far only sixteen steamers have arrived from St. Michael, and the river is very low.

There are 20,000 people in the Klondike, and the latest reports from Pine Creek and Atlin City say that all the territory around there is staked out. Several miners have arrived at the coast with sacks of gold dust ranging in value from $12,000 to $2,000.

**Capt. Mills's Appointment.**

Washington, Aug. 22.—Captain Albert L. Mills, who has been made the new superintendent at West Point, was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1879.

In the charge at San Juan hill Captain Mills was shot through the head, and it was thought had suffered a fatal wound. He did lost the sight of one eye.

**Reducing an Arsenal Force.**

Philadelphia, Aug. 23.—Notices have been posted at the Frankford arsenal to the effect that the services of all the extra men who were put to work since the outbreak of the war will be dispensed with on September 1. About seven hundred persons are affected by the order. The reduction in force will reduce the daily output from 150,000 to 40,000 cartridges.

### A Proclamation.

"Whereas, by a protocol concluded and signed August 12, 1898, by William R. Day, Secretary of State of the United States, and his excellency, Jules Cambon, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of France at Washington, respectively representing for this purpose the Government of the United States and the Government of Spain, the United States and Spain have formally agreed upon the terms on which negotiations for the establishment of peace between the two countries shall be undertaken; and,

"Whereas, It is in said protocol agreed that, upon its conclusion and signature, hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and that notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each Government to the commanders of its military and naval forces:

"Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do, in accordance with the stipulations of the protocol, declare and proclaim on the part of the United States a suspension of hostilities and do hereby command that orders be immediately given through the proper channels to the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from all acts inconsistent with this proclamation.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this 12th day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and twenty-third.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

"By the President, William R. Day, Secretary of State."

### Furloughs For Sick Soldiers.

A general order has been issued at the adjutant general's office granting one month's furlough to the sick and wounded soldiers, and transportation to their homes. At the expiration of their furlough's if fit for duty the soldiers must report to the nearest army post, camp or hospital for the purpose of being sent to the regiment. Those not fit for duty are required to report to the adjutant general of the army, forwarding their furlough, accompanied by the certificate of a physician stating their condition and probable time of recovery. Neither the cost of transportation nor commutation of rations while traveling will be charged against the soldiers, and sleeping car accommodations by rail and state rooms by boat will be furnished them. In lieu of rations the soldier will be paid $1.50 per day for the necessary number of days of travel.


## COULD NOT SLEEP.

**Mrs. Pinkham Relieved Her of All Her Troubles.**

Mrs. MADGE BABCOCK, 176 Second St., Grand Rapids, Mich., had ovarian trouble with its attendant aches and pains, now she is well. Here are her own words:

"Your Vegetable Compound has made me feel like a new person. Before I began taking it I was all run down, felt tired and sleepy most of the time, had pains in my back and side, and such terrible headaches all the time, and could not sleep well nights. I also had ovarian trouble. Through the advice of a friend I began the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and since taking it all troubles have gone. My monthly sickness used to be so painful, but have not had the slightest pain since taking your medicine. I cannot praise your Vegetable Compound too much. My husband and friends see such a change in me. I look so much better and have some color in my face."

Mrs. Pinkham invites women who are ill to write to her at Lynn, Mass., for advice, which is freely offered.

**A LOCAL Disease**

**A Climatic Affection**

Nothing but a local remedy or change of climate will cure it.

Get a well-known pharmaceutical remedy,

**Ely's Cream Balm**

It is quickly Absorbed. Gives Relief at once. Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages.

Allays Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. No Cocaine, No Mercury. No Injurious drug. Full Size 50c; Trial Size 10c. at Druggists or by mail.

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# Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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CURES

Piles or Hemorrhoids
Fissures & Fistulas.
Burns & Scalds.
Wounds & Bruises.
Cuts & Sores.
Boils & Tumors.
Eczema & Eruptions.
Salt Rheum & Tetters.
Chapped Hands.
Fever Blisters.
Sore Lips & Nostrils.
Corns & Bunions.
Stings & Bites of Insects

Three Sizes, 25c, 50c. and $1.00.

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AGAIN we offer you COLD STORAGE for Eggs, Butter, Dried Fruits, Carpets, Furs and perishable articles. Inquire for rates.

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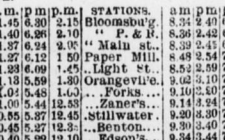


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Cold Storage & Artificial Ice Co.
255 East 7th St.

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## RAILROAD TIME TABLE

### DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

| STATIONS. | EAST. A. M. | P. M. | A. M. | P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NORTHUMBERLAND | 6 25 | 1.50 | 10 00 | 5 50 |
| Cameron | 6 38 | ..... | ..... | 6 03 |
| Chulasky | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 07 |
| Danville | 6 50 | 2 12 | 10 21 | 6 18 |
| Catawissa | 7 03 | 2 26 | ..... | 6 28 |
| Rupert | 7 09 | 2 31 | 10 36 | 6 33 |
| Bloomsburg | 7 16 | 2 36 | 10 41 | 6 39 |
| Espy | 7 23 | 2 42 | 10 46 | 6 45 |
| Lime Ridge | 7 30 | 2 48 | ..... | 6 52 |
| Willow Grove | 7 34 | 2 52 | ..... | 6 56 |
| Briarcreek | 7 38 | ..... | ..... | 7 00 |
| Berwick | 7 48 | 3 01 | 11 02 | 7 06 |
| Beach Haven | 7 54 | 3 07 | .... | 7 12 |
| Hick's Ferry | 8 00 | 3 13 | ... | 7 19 |
| Shickshinny | 8 10 | 3 24 | 11 21 | 7 35 |
| Hunlock's | 8 20 | 3 34 | .... | 7 47 |
| Nanticoke | 8 27 | 3 42 | 11 36 | 7 54 |
| Avondale | 8 32 | 3 47 | ..... | 7 58 |
| Plymouth | 8 37 | 3 52 | 11 43 | 8 03 |
| Plymouth Junction | 8 42 | 3 57 | ..... | 8 07 |
| Kingston | 8 50 | 4 05 | 11 52 | 8 12 |
| Bennett | 8 53 | 4 08 | ..... | 8 16 |
| Forty Fort | 8 56 | 4 11 | ..... | 8 20 |
| Wyoming | 9 01 | 4 17 | 12 00 | 8 25 |
| West Pittston | 9 06 | 4 22 | ..... | 8 30 |
| Susquehanna Ave | 9 10 | 4 25 | 12 07 | 8 33 |
| Pittston | 9 15 | 4 30 | 12 10 | 8 39 |
| Duryea | 9 19 | 4 34 | ..... | 8 44 |
| Lackawanna | 9 24 | 4 37 | ..... | 8 48 |
| Taylor | 9 32 | 4 45 | ..... | 8 57 |
| Bellevue | 9 37 | 4 50 | ..... | 9 02 |
| SCRANTON | 9 42 | 4 55 | 12 30 | 9 07 |

| STATIONS. | WEST. A. M. | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SCRANTON | 6 00 | 10 20 | 1 55 | 6 00 |
| Bellevue | 6 05 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Taylor | 6 10 | 10 28 | 2 05 | 6 10 |
| Lackawanna | 6 18 | 10 35 | 2 13 | 6 17 |
| Duryea | 6 22 | 10 38 | 2 16 | 6 21 |
| Pittston | 6 28 | 10 42 | 2 20 | 6 25 |
| Susquehanna Ave | 6 32 | 10 45 | 2 23 | 6 28 |
| West Pittston | 6 35 | 10 48 | 2 27 | 6 31 |
| Wyoming | 6 40 | 10 53 | 2 32 | 6 36 |
| Forty Fort | 6 45 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bennett | 6 48 | 11 50 | 2 39 | 6 44 |
| Kingston | 6 54 | 11 04 | 2 45 | 6 53 |
| Plymouth Junction | 6 59 | ..... | 2 50 | ..... |
| Plymouth | 7 04 | 11 12 | 2 54 | 7 03 |
| Avondale | 7 09 | ..... | 2 58 | 7 07 |
| Nanticoke | 7 14 | 11 20 | 3 02 | 7 12 |
| Hunlock's | 7 20 | 11 30 | 3 10 | 7 20 |
| Shickshinny | 7 31 | 11 40 | 3 24 | 7 35 |
| Hick's Ferry | 7 44 | 11 50 | 3 35 | 7 47 |
| Beach Haven | 7 54 | 11 55 | 3 42 | 7 54 |
| Berwick | 8 00 | 12 00 | 3 49 | 8 00 |
| Briarcreek | 8 06 | ..... | 3 55 | ..... |
| Willow Grove | 8 10 | 12 10 | 3 59 | 8 11 |
| Lime Ridge | 8 14 | 12 15 | 4 04 | 8 15 |
| Espy | 8 21 | 12 21 | 4 11 | 8 23 |
| Bloomsburg | 8 28 | 12 27 | 4 17 | 8 30 |
| Rupert | 8 34 | 12 32 | 4 23 | 8 36 |
| Catawissa | 8 40 | 12 36 | 4 29 | 8 41 |
| Danville | 8 55 | 12 49 | 4 43 | 8 58 |
| Chulasky | ..... | ..... | 4 49 | ..... |
| Cameron | 9 08 | 12 58 | 4 58 | 9 10 |
| NORTHUMBERLAND | 9 20 | 1 10 | 5 08 | 9 25 |

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. & R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium, Warren, Corry and Erie.

W. F. HALLSTEAD, Gen. Man., Scranton, Pa.

| SOUTH.— B. & S. R. R. —NORTH | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ARRIVE. | | | | LEAVE | | | |
| a m | a. m. | p m | p.m. | STATIONS. | a m | p m | p m | a m |
| 7.10 | 11.45 | 6.30 | 2.15 | Bloomsburg | 8.34 | 2.40 | 6.45 | 6.10 |
| 7.08 | 11.40 | 6.26 | 2.10 | " P. & R. | 8.36 | 2.42 | 6.47 | |
| 7.03 | 11.37 | 6.24 | 2.00 | " Main St. | 8.39 | 2.45 | 6.50 | |
| 6.53 | 11.27 | 6.12 | 1.50 | Paper Mill | 8.49 | 2.54 | 7.01 | 6.37 |
| 6.50 | 11.23 | 6.09 | 1.45 | Light St. | 8.52 | 2.59 | 7.05 | 6.50 |
| 6.40 | 11.13 | 5.59 | 1.30 | Orangeville | 9.02 | 3.10 | 7.14 | 7.10 |
| 6.29 | 11.04 | 5.48 | 1.05 | Forks | 9.10 | 3.20 | 7.24 | 7.35 |
| 6.25 | 11.00 | 5.44 | 12.53 | Zaner's | 9.14 | 3.24 | 7.28 | 7.45 |
| 6.18 | 10.55 | 5.37 | 12.45 | Stillwater | 9.20 | 3.30 | 7.35 | 8.00 |
| 6.13 | 10.45 | 5.27 | 12.35 | Benton | 9.30 | 3.40 | 7.43 | 8.30 |
| 6.04 | 10.40 | 5.22 | 12.10 | Easbon's | 9.34 | 3.44 | 7.47 | 8.40 |
| 6.02 | 10.38 | 5.20 | 12.05 | Cole's Cr'k | 9.37 | 3.47 | 7.51 | 8.46 |
| 5.53 | 10.32 | 5.13 | 11.53 | Laubach | 9.47 | 3.57 | 8.01 | 9.00 |
| 5.43 | 10.23 | 5.03 | 11.45 | Central | 9.57 | 4.07 | 8.11 | 9.25 |
| 5.40 | 10.20 | 5.00 | 11.30 | Jam. City | 10.00 | 4.10 | 8.16 | 9.35 |
| a m | a m | p m | p m | | a m | p m | p m | a m |
| LEAVE | | | | | | | | ARRIVE |


Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

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Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Place. PHILADA., PA.

Sold by all Local Druggists.


## Pennsylvania Railroad.

**Time Table in effect June 26, '98**

| | A. M. | A. M | P. M. | P. M |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Scranton(D & H)lv | $ 6 45 | $ 9 38 | $ 2 18 | $ 4 37 |
| Pittston " " | 7 08 | f10 00 | f 2 40 | 4 59 |
| Wilkesbarre...lv | A. M. $ 7 30 | A. M. $10 18 | P. M. f 3 12 | P. M. $ 6 00 |
| Plym'th Ferry " | f 7 38 | 10 20 | f 3 21 | f 6 08 |
| Nanticoke..... " | 7 46 | 10 27 | 3 30 | 6 17 |
| Mocanaqua..... " | 8 04 | 10 45 | 3 50 | 6 37 |
| Wapwallopen. " | 8 13 | 10 55 | 3 58 | 6 47 |
| Nescopeck ..... ar | 8 24 | 11 10 | 4 10 | 7 00 |
| Pottsville.....lv | A. M. $ 6 00 | A. M. | P. M. $12 35 | P. M. $ |
| Hazleton ..... " | 7 10 | 11 35 | 2 00 | 5 50 |
| Tomhicken..... " | 7 20 | 11 25 | 2 20 | 6 10 |
| Fern Glen..... " | 7 38 | 11 34 | 2 28 | 6 18 |
| Rock Glen..... " | 7 43 | 11 40 | 2 35 | 6 25 |
| Nescopeck..... ar | 8 07 | ..... | 3 00 | 6 50 |
| Nescopeck.....lv | A. M. $ 8 24 | A. M. $11 10 | P. M. $ 4 10 | P. M. $ 7 00 |
| Creasy..... " | 8 33 | Via | 4 18 | 7 0 |
| Espy Ferry..... " | f 8 43 | Rock | f 4 27 | 7 1 |
| E. Bloomsburg" | 8 47 | Glen | 4 30 | 7 2 |
| Catawissa..... ar | 8 55 | P. M. 12 20 | 4 36 | 7 30 |
| Catawissa.....lv | 8 55 | 12 20 | 4 36 | 7 30 |
| S. Danville..... " | 9 14 | 12 38 | 4 55 | 7 47 |
| Sunbury..... " | 9 35 | 1 00 | 5 17 | 8 10 |
| Sunbury.....lv | A. M. $ 9 45 | P. M. $ 1 10 | P. M. $ 5 45 | P. M. $ 9 25 |
| Lewisburg....ar | 10 15 | 1 45 | 6 18 | ..... |
| Milton..... " | 10 10 | 1 39 | 6 12 | 9 50 |
| Williamsport. " | 11 00 | 2 30 | 7 05 | 10 40 |
| Lock Haven... " | 11 59 | 3 40 | 8 06 | ..... |
| Renovo ..... | A. M. 4 40 | 4 40 | 9 00 | ..... |
| Kane..... " | ..... 9 05 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Lock Haven...lv | P M. $12 10 | P. M. $3 45 | ..... | ..... |
| Bellefonte.....ar | 1 05 | 4 44 | ..... | ..... |
| Tyrone..... " | 2 15 | 6 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Philipsburg... " | 4 23 | 8 26 | ..... | ..... |
| Clearfield..... " | 5 07 | 9 09 | ..... | ..... |
| Pittsburg ..... " | 6 55 | 11 30 | ..... | ..... |
| Sunbury.....lv | A. M. $ 9 50 | P. M. $ 1 55 | P. M. $ 5 25 | P. M $ 8 26 |
| Harrisburg....ar | f 11 30 | $ 3 20 | 6 55 | $10 05 |
| Philadelphia..ar | P. M. $ 3 00 | P. M. f 6 13 | P. M. f10 20 | A. M. f 4 30 |
| Baltimore..... " | 3 11 | f 6 00 | f 9 45 | 6 25 |
| Washington.. " | 4 10 | f 7 15 | f10 55 | 7 40 |
| Sunbury .....lv | A. M. $10 05 | P. M. $ 2 25 | ..... | ..... |
| Lewistown Jc ar | P. M. 12 05 | $ 4 23 | ..... | ..... |
| Pittsburg..... " | $ 6 55 | $11 30 | ..... | ..... |
| Harrisburg.....lv | A. M. f 11 45 | P. M. 3 50 | P. M. f 7 36 | P. M. $10 30 |
| Pittsburg.....ar | P. M. f 6 55 | f11 30 | A. M. f 2 00 | A. M. $ 5 30 |

$ Weekdays. Daily. f Flag station

| | P. M. | P. M. | A. M. | A. M |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburg.....lv | f 8 10 | f 8 10 | f 3 20 | f 8 09 |
| Harrisburg.....ar | A. M. f 3 30 | A. M. f 3 30 | f10 00 | P. M. f 3 10 |
| Pittsburg.....lv | ..... | A. M. ..... | ..... | A. M. f 8 00 |
| Lewistown Jc. " | ..... | f 7 30 | ..... | P. M. f 3 05 |
| Sunbury..... ar | ..... | f 9 18 | ..... | f 5 00 |
| Washington....lv | P. M. f10 40 | A. M. ..... | A. M. f 7 50 | A. M. f10 50 |
| Baltimore..... " | f11 50 | f 4 45 | f 8 39 | f12 00 |
| Philadelphia... " | 11 20 | f 4 30 | f 8 30 | f12 25 |
| Harrisburg.....lv | A. M. f 3 35 | A. M. f 8 05 | A. M. f11 40 | P. M. f 4 00 |
| Sunbury..... ar | f 5 05 | f 9 40 | 1 10 | f 5 40 |
| Pittsburg.....lv | P. M. f 1 00 | ..... | A. M. $ 8 30 | A. M $ 8 00 |
| Clearfield..... " | 4 00 | ..... | ..... | 9 21 |
| Philipsburg... " | 4 56 | ..... | ..... | 10 12 |
| Tyrone..... " | 7 15 | ..... | f 8 10 | 12 30 |
| Bellefonte..... " | 8 31 | ..... | 9 22 | 1 42 |
| Lock Haven...ar | 9 30 | | 10 20 | 2 43 |
| Erie ..... lv | P. M. f 4 30 | A. M. ..... | A. M. ..... | P. M. ..... |
| Kane..... " | f 7 55 | ..... | f 6 27 | ..... |
| Renovo..... " | 11 10 | f 6 40 | 10 30 | ..... |
| Lock Haven.... " | 11 55 | f 7 33 | 11 25 | f 3 00 |
| Williamsport. " | A. M. 12 50 | P. M. f 8 30 | f12 15 | 4 06 |
| Milton..... " | 1 40 | 9 18 | 1 27 | 4 52 |
| Lewisburg..... " | ..... | 9 05 | 1 15 | 4 47 |
| Sunbury..... ar | 3 06 | 9 45 | 1 55 | 5 20 |
| Sunbury.....lv | A. M. f 6 10 | A. M. f 9 55 | P. M. f 2 05 | F. M f 5 4 |
| S. Danville..... " | 6 33 | 10 17 | 2 21 | 6 0 |
| Catawissa..... " | 6 54 | 10 35 | 2 37 | 6 24 |
| E. Bloomsburg" | Via | 10 42 | 2 43 | 6 31 |
| Espy Ferry..... " | Rock | f10 47 | 2 47 | f 6 35 |
| Creasy ..... " | Glen. | 10 56 | 2 55 | 6 41 |
| Nescopeck ....ar | 8 07 | 11 10 | 3 10 | 6 5 |
| Nescopeck.....lv | A. M. ..... | A. M. f11 10 | P. M. f4 15 | F. M. f 7 05 |
| Rock Glen.....ar | f 7 29 | 11 35 | 4 40 | 7 31 |
| Fern Glen..... " | 7 47 | 11 43 | 4 46 | 7 37 |
| Tomhicken..... " | 7 58 | 11 54 | 4 55 | 7 45 |
| Hazleton ..... " | 8 20 | P. M. 12 18 | 5 15 | 8 05 |
| Pottsville ..... " | 11 30 | 2 08 | 6 25 | ..... |
| Nescopeck.....lv | A. M. f 8 07 | A. M. f11 10 | P. M. f4 15 | P. M. f 7 05 |
| Wapwallopen.ar | 8 18 | 11 22 | 3 19 | 7 09 |
| Mocanaqua..... " | 8 28 | 11 32 | 3 30 | 7 21 |
| Nanticoke ..... " | 8 48 | 11 54 | 3 50 | 7 42 |
| Plym'th Ferry " | f 8 56 | P. M 12 02 | 4 00 | 7 52 |
| Wilkesbarre.... " | 9 05 | 12 10 | 4 10 | 8 00 |
| Pittston(D & H) ar | A. M. f 9 41 | P. M. f12 49 | P. M. f 4 52 | P. M. f 8 36 |
| Scranton " " | 10 10 | 1 16 | 5 20 | 9 05 |

† Weekdays. ‖ Daily. f Flag station.

Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars run on through trains between Sunbury, Williamsport and Erie, between Sunbury and Philadelphia and Washington and between Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the west.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

## Philadelphia & Reading Railway

**Engines Burn Hard Coal—No Smoke**

In effect July 1, 1898.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 11.30 a. m.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.30 a. m., 3.40 p. m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7.30 a. m. 3.40.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.30, 8.38, 11.30 a. m., 12.20, 3.40, 5.00, 6.30, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.30, 8.38 11.30 a. m., 12.20, 3.40, 5.00, 6.30, p. m.

For Baltimore, Washington and the West via B. & O. R. R., through trains leave Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, 3.20, 7.55, 11.26 a. m., 3.46, 7.27, p. m. Sundays 3.20, 7.55 11.26 a. m., 3.46, 7.27, p. m. Additional trains from 24 and Chestnut street station, weekdays, 1.55, 6.41, 8.23 p. m. Sundays, 1.35, 8.23 p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG

Leave New York via Philadelphia 8.00 a m., and via Easton 9.10 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.31 a. m.

Leave Reading 12.15 p. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.30 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p. m.,

Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.00 a m, 4.30 p m.

Leave Catawissa weekdays, 7.00, 8.20 9.10 a. m. 1.30 3.40, 6.08

Leave Rupert, weekdays, 7.08, 8.28, 9.18 11.40 a. m., 1.38, 3.50, 6.20.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut Street wharf and South Street wharf for Atlantic City.

WEEK-DAYS—Express, 8.00, 9.00, 10.45 a. m. (1.30 Saturdays only), 2.00, 3.00, 3.40, (60 minute train), 4.00, (65 minute train), 4.30, 5.00 (65 minute train), 5.40, 7.00 p. m. Accom. 6.15 a. m., 5.05, 5.50 p. m. $1.00 Excursion train, 7 a. m. SUNDAYS—Express, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 10.00 a.m., 4.45 p. m. Accom., 6.15 a. m., 4.45 p. m. $1.00 Excursion train, 7.00 a. m.

Leave Atlantic City, depot.: WEEK-DAYS—Express, (6.45 Mondays only), 7.00, 7.45, (65 min. train), 8.30 (65 minute train), 9.00, 10.15, 11 a. m., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9 30 p. m. Accom., 4.25, 7.50 a. m., 4.05 p. m. $1.00 Excursion train (from Mississippi ave. only), 6.00 p. m. SUNDAYS—Express, 8.30, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 9.30 p. m. Accom., 7.15 a. m., 5.05 p. m. $1.00 Excursion train (from foot of Mississippi ave. only), 6.10 p. m.

For Cape May and Sea Isle City, 8.45 a. m., 2.30, 4.45 p. m. Additional for Cape May—4.15 p. m. Sundays, ($1.00 Excursion, 7.00), 9.15, a m

For Ocean City—8.30, 8.45 a. m., 2.30, 4.45 p. m ($1.00 Excursion Thursday only), 7.00 a. m Sundays, 8.15, 9.15 a. m.

Parlor cars on all express trains.

J. A. SWEIGARD, Gen'l Supt. EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l

# The Columbian.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

**The Columbia Democrat,**

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

Bloomsburg, the County seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

GEO. E. ELWELL EDITOR.
D. J. TASKER, LOCAL EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS:—Inside the county $1.00 a year in advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in advance.

All communications should be addressed to

THE COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1898.


## DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
HON. GEORGE A. JENKS.
of Jefferson county.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. WILLIAM H. SOWDEN,
of Lehigh county.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
PATRICK DELACEY,
of Lackawanna.

JUDGES SUPERIOR COURT,
WILLIAM TRICKET,
of Cumberland.
C. M. BOWER,
of Centre.

CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,
JERRY N. WEILER,
of Carbon.
F. P. IAMS.
of Allegheny.

"I have been a Republican since 1860 but our party now stinks in the nostrils of any decent man. If the people are willing to uphold this corruption and dishonesty, God save the country!—Ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker."

## JENKS PRESENTS HIS VIEWS.

The committee appointed by State Chairman, John M. Garman, to notify the Democratic candidates of the action of the Altoona convention which placed them in the field, met at Bedford Springs, Pa., last week. It was a notable gathering of the leading democrats of the State. Dewitt C. Dewitt of Bradford, presided over the meeting. He stated that several eastern papers had intimated that the work of the Altoona convention had been influenced by Senator Quay. He vigorously denied all the charges. "Our purpose," said the chairman, is to reform in state government. We expect through Mr. Jenks to redeem the state from fraud, corruption and Quayism.

### CANDIDATE JENKS' REPLY.

Candidate Jenks, in replying to the Notification Committee, said:

To be named by my fellow citizens of the Democracy of Pennsylvania for the Governorship of the State is a testimonial of confidence and good-will for which I tender my grateful acknowledgement. In doing this I do not overlook the fact thal the true import of a nomination worthy of either convention or nominee abides not in personal compliment, but must rest in some useful public purpose to be promoted by it. Did unquestioned fidelity to official duty mark every department of the public service of the State the trust committed to me by this nomination would still be attended by the most solemn obligation, but coming, as it does, in the present juncture of the public affairs of our Commonwealth, I am profoundly impressed by the responsibilities it imposes and the duties it enjoins. The declaration of principles and purposes adopted by the convention is direct and explicit. That statement of doctrine and its demands officially informs the electors of the state of the principles of action that shall govern the nominees of the convention if intrusted with official power. Neither the necessities of the case nor the proprieties of the occasion require at this time detailed discussion of the issues submitted by the convention to the intelligence and patriotism of the people. Suffice it to say that the voter of whatever party affiliation will study the provisions of the platform in vain for any declarations of principle or purpose which would not if carried into execution, promote pure government and good citizenship.

While deferring extended discussion of specific issues, I deem it expedient and opportune to here note certain considerations preliminary and elementary, to the contest into which we are about to enter. The people, in whom is originally vested the supreme sovereignty, have distributed to the federal government all international and inter state powers, with the duties corresponding therewith and necessarily implied therefrom. They have confided to the State the protection of the citizen, within its boundaries, in all his primary rights of "personal security, personal liberty and private property." While the federal and the State governments are territorially coexisting, they are separate and distinct as to the subject matter of their respective jurisdictions and several duties.

It follows from this division of powers and duties that the questions arising under the Federal jurisdiction are, with rare exception, essentially different from those arising under the jurisdiction of the State. In like sequence it comes to pass that controverted public questions arising under these respective jurisdictions give rise to two sets of political issues, not only totally distinct in their origin and subject matter, but ultimately determinable in widely different tribunals. These two sets of issues being distinct in origin, character, subject matter, and as to form of final settlement, reason suggests that each be tried separately and on its own peculiar merits. If there be those who neglect this obvious truth and thoughtlessly regard all popular elections as inquests on federal questions, let them reflect that it is the power confided in trust to the State that assures security to the life and liberty of the citizen, that stands guard over his property, that makes his hut or his palace his castle, that maintains schools for the education of his children, that maintains courts for the enforcement of his rights and the redress of his wrongs, that maintains highways for his use and convenience, that regulates the elective franchises by which he makes his voice potent for good or ill to himself and his kind, that attends him in all the busy scenes and leisure hours of his life, and, when at last he bids farewell to this world, supervises the distribution of his estate among the chosen subjects of his bounty and affection. The magnitude of this power, the wide variety of subject matter on which it operates and the highly delicate duties attending its exercises render it only the more tempting to official avarice.

### CONDEMNING THE LEGISLATURE.

The only reference in the Republican platform to State issues appears in these words: "We commend the wise, careful and efficient administration of the State government in its various departments, and heartily approve of the fidelity with which our State officers have discharged their duties." Both the press and the people of the Commonwealth, with almost unanimous acclaim, have adjudged the last session of the Legislature, in its faithlessness to its trust, its reckless contempt of the rights of the people, and its unblushing subserviency to base and sinister influences, to be without parallel in the history of the State. The malign power of a single self-seeking, autocratic hand has brought this disgrace upon the Commonwealth.

It has forced the dominant party to declare that this disgrace shall be perpetuated and the rule of official conduct by it observed is now formally adopted by the party as its official standard of State morality for the instruction and guidance of its nominees. "The issue is between ignominy, corruption and infamy on the one hand and independence, honesty and manliness on the other." In the past our citizens have been proud to say "I am a Pennsylvanian." The foundations of our Commonwealth were laid in integrity, fidelity, justice and good faith. The initial lines of its colonial policy stand as perpetual admonitions and pledges to posterity against intolerance, venality and profligacy in the use of political power. May that name never by the negligence or indifference of her citizens become a byword or reproach. May the vigilant integrity of the citizens of the Commonwealth and the equality of her justice to poor and rich, to weak and strong alike, be her glory.

The duty of allegiance is still obligatory upon every citizen. Each and every citizen has pledged to every other "his life, his fortune and his sacred honor" for the faithful discharge of his civic duty, both to the federal and State government. Trusting that this pledge will not be disregarded and that sincere love of justice and right, with intelligent and courteous patriotism shall dominate at the great assize of the people in November, I accept the nomination tendered me and if the action of the convention which you represent shall be ratified by the people I will faithfully try to do my duty as best I can.

### KEEP STATE FROM FEDERAL ISSUES.

When the power of the State becomes the private capital of faithless officials it is a common expedient of the beneficiaries of such misused power to seek escape from accountability to the citizen by frantic appeals to the opinions, prejudices and passions of party majorities on Federal questions. To measurably avoid this vice some of the State constitutions provide for the election of State officers at different times from the election of Federal officers. Toward a like purpose the Constitution of Pennsylvania wisely provides that the chief executive officers of the State, all the Representatives and one-half of the Senators shall be elected two years after the last preceding Presidential election.

The wisdom of this evident intent to keep State issues and Federal issues separate finds ample illustration in the present situation and condition of the State politics of Pennsylvania. The citizens of the Commonwealth have a right not only to be informed as to the general conduct of its public servants, but to be answered explicitly on specific acts of legislation and administration.

Have the laws enacted by their agents been just and equal laws? Have they been honestly administered for the welfare of the people? What motive or influence governed the Legislature of 1897 in passing 409 bills of which 87 were finally vetoed by the Chief Executive? Were those bills diligently considered and intelligently enacted so as to subserve the beneficent public purpose for which they purposed to be passed, or were they by negligence or intent so framed that while ostensibly designed to serve such purpose they were either unintelligible or in violation of the provisions of the constitution, so that the burden shall be cast on the Chief Executive or the court to declare them void? Have salaried officers without substantial duties been created to pay political debts and pension off the pliant instruments of misrule on the treasury of the State? Have non-resident mercenaries been sent into every voting precinct of the State to baffle efforts at reform and control the primaries of the dominant party, and how and by whom were they paid? What did the late Legislature appropriate funds for the payment of supplies to the State in sums vastly in excess of the admitted cost of such supplies? Why have millions of dollars of the common school fund of the State been withheld from the schools for long periods of time, while the teachers have gone unpaid or the local officials driven to the expedient of loans?

Why for a period of nearly 20 years have favored banks had on deposit from three to nine million dollars of the funds of the State without a farthing of interest being paid to the State? Why does every department of the State government show increased prodigality of expenditure, for which increase the citizen only realizes the increased burden it entails? From these and kindred questions so vital to the citizenship of Pennsylvania, regardless of party, are the beneficiaries of misgovernment in the State to find sanctuary in a war to the prosecution of which all parties stood unreservedly committed? From these questions touching the systematic debauchery of the public service of the State are the malefactors and their agents to find refuge in vehement declamations on questions of federal taxation?

Confronted by the issue, between reckless profligacy or careful scrutiny and judicious economy in State expenditures, shall the agents of misrule escape accountability in the fog and dust of a simulated anxiety on the subject of federal coinage? Are the national bias and predilections of the voter on national questions to be used as a means of securing his support of methods in State administration at which he would revolt if attempted in the prosecution of any private business in the community?

Mr. Jenks' speech was loudly applauded. Hon. W. H. Sowden then addressed the meeting as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE NOTIFICATION COMMITTEE:—The platform upon which we were nominated at the Altoona convention declares, "that the paramount issues in the campaign on which we have entered are honest government, home rule and clean politics, and pledges the party to wage unceasing warfare against the vicious system of political profligacy and corruption that pervades our entire system of state and municipal affairs."

This succinctly states the issues that now confront our people for solution at the ballot box on the 8th of next November, and upon their decision will depend in a very large degree the future happiness and general welfare of the great mass of the inhabitants of our grand old commonwealth.

In accepting the nomination to the high and responsible office for which I have been named I pledge the voters of this state that if I am elected I will use my best endeavors faithfully to serve the whole people and their best interests, in the discharge of my official duties, and will zealously strive to secure for them the reforms promised in the Altoona platform.

The people of this commonwealth are sorely perplexed and are righteously indignant over the maladministration of their public affairs and they are resolutely determined to wrench their government from the hands of its usurpers and despoilers who have used their high offices of trust to rob and plunder in order to enrich themselves at the public expense.

The people's government must be restored to them and the political bosses who have been abusing their trusts must be relegated to the rear. This is a government of the people, by the people and for the people, and the time has come when no political boss shall longer rule and govern them. National politics and political questions that affect the federal government have no place in this contest for honest local and state government and clean politics, for none of our state officials have any voice in the federal affairs.

We were all united in our support of President McKinley in the war with Spain. There were happily no differences of opinion amongst us upon this important question, and our country never presented a grander spectacle before the world than it did in the complete unification of all her citizens in our recently ended war with that foreign nation. Every loyal American must necessarily feel proud to have observed such an exhibition amongst our people and the manner in which they so cordially supported the federal government in its present emergency. Thank God, there were no differences of opinion amongst us upon this patriotic question of the war and that we are all in accord in supporting our government in this hour of its trial.

We are, and always were, for our country, its flag and the federal administration in waging a most vigorous war against Spain until an honorable peace was secured and the terms of our government accepted. Our country first and party afterwards, for without a country, there can be no need for any great political parties.

Any man who would seek to build up a political issue in this state out of our international controversy and war with Spain and endeavor to create a division amongst the people now so happily united upon these patriotic questions, in order to advance his own political

CONTINUED ON PAGE 8.


The World's Great
Blood Purifier is
Hood's Sarsaparilla,
Which absolutely
Cures every form of
Impure blood, from
The pimple on your
Face to the great
Scrofula sore which
Drains your system.
Thousands of people
Testify that Hood's
Sarsaparilla cures
Scrofula, Salt Rheum,
Dyspepsia, Malaria,
Catarrh, Rheumatism,
And That Tired
Feeling. Remember this
And get Hood's
And only Hood's.



# August Sales!

## GOODS TO BE SOLD OUT AT COST,

CONSISTING OF

## CLOTHING

For Men, Boys and Children,

**HATS, CAPS, SHIRTS, &C,**

**To make room for fall and winter goods,**

**at prices that will surprise you.**

CALL AND EXAMINE AT

# Townsend's Star Clothing House.



**All our ads are verbal contracts with the public.**

# ✻ Truth Will Prevail. ✻

That is why our ads bring such results. Last week while trade seemed stagnate at other houses

## We had a Rush

of business that was really remarkable for the season. We had advertised a line of unmatchable bargains, and the people knew they would find them when they came. When you read a statement made by us in this or any other space, you can depend upon it being the truth.

We put on sale this week one case of the best Indigo Prints at 4c the yd.

One case of Simpson's steel gray Prints at 5c the yd.

We still have some Percale, 36 inches wide, fast colors and good patterns, at 5c the yd.

If you want a separate skirt we can sell you one ready made or will sell you the goods to make one at half price.

One lot of Ladies' Ribbed Vests that we have sold all summer at 30c., go now at 15c each or 2 for 25c.

Ladies' Hose, without seams, black or white feet, worth 18c, we sell this week two pair for 25c.

ORGANDIES.

What we have we will sell at 12½c the yd., worth 28.

LACES.

We open this week a new lot of Torchon laces and Insertion. Neat patterns that you can't help but buy if you see them and hear the prices.

Also a new lot of Valenciennes Laces.

The tomatoes are ready to do up and we can sell you tin cans at 35c and 50c the doz.

Mason's glass jars, 50c, 60c, and 75c per doz.

# F. P. Pursel.


## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pa., and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale on the premises of Isaac Boone in Orange township on

SATURDAY, SEPT. 17, 1898,

at two o'clock in the afternoon, all that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Orange, county and state aforesaid, and more particularly described as follows, to-wit: Situated about one mile and one-half from the village of Lightstreet and in the hamlet of Drakestown, bounded on the north by Charlie Jones and public road, on the east by Katie Drake and McClure Drake, on the south by lands of Hannah Boone, deceased, and on the west by Thomas McBride, containing about

EIGHT ACRES.

It being part of a tract of land purchased by the said defendant Isaac Boone from the executors of Wm. MacIntyre, late of Scott township and known as the Isaac Boone homestead.

Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Isaac Reichart vs. Isaac Boone and A. E. Boone, and to be sold as the property of Isaac Boone.

W. W. BLACK, Sheriff.

Mellick, atty 8-25-ts

## EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

*Estate of E. R. Ikeler, late of Bloomsburg, Pa., deceased.*

*Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of E. R. Ikeler, late of Bloomsburg, Pa., Columbia County, deceased, have been granted to Frank Ikeler and Fred Ikeler, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.*

*FRANK IKELER,*
*FRED IKELER,*
*Executors.*

8-11-6t.


**War and Business.**

The VICTORY AT SANTIAGO was won because of the thorough preparation of the American squadron. In the battle of life, success depends upon preparation. The WILKES-BARRE BUSINESS INSTITUTE offers exceptional opportunities for preparation that insure success. Its Principal has had a rare experience in teaching and in obtaining positions for pupils; his work has the characteristics of thoroughness and practical application to business requirements. Its course of study is thorough and comprehensive. Investigate what it can do for YOU.

H. WALTER RATHBUN, Principal,
No. 1 Anthracite Building,
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

8-25-13t.


## CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, September 19th 1898, by Theodore Redeker, H. C. Houlon, A. P. Powler, S. H. Vanbuskirk and C. W. Miller, under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of certain Corporations" approved April 29th 1874, and supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "THE REDEKER FURNITURE COMPANY" the character and object of which is the manufacturing and selling all kinds of furniture, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

8-25-4t. C. W. MILLER, Solicitor.


GET YOUR

JOB PRINTING

DONE AT THE

COLUMBIAN OFFICE

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1898.

*Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888.*

### Change in D. L. & W. Time Table.

The following changes have recently been made in the D. L. & W. time table. Noon train going south, formerly at 12:27 now leaves Bloomsburg at 12:22; evening train south, formerly at 8:30, now leaves at 8:07. The time table as printed on the third page of this paper is incorrect, as to these trains, but correct as to all others. It will be changed as soon as we can procure a time table from the company. tf.

## BRIEF MENTION.

### About People You Know.

W. B. Cummings has returned home from a trip to New York.

F. E. Drinker of the Philadelphia "Inquirer" is in town.

Arthur A. Clark and family of Harrisburg, are visiting relatives here.

Miss Rose Gidding has returned to her home at Wilkesbarre.

Miss Gertrude Heim, an accomplished young lady of Danville, spent Sunday in town with friends.

Miss Effie Wagner, of Montgomery Station is in town visiting her sister, Mrs. G. N. Wilson.

William Reice, who is engaged in the drug business in Philadelphia, is spending a two week's vacation with his parents in town.

L. Barton Rupert, of Courtland, Kansas, arrived home on Monday morning to attend the funeral of his mother.

Bruce Black, deputy sheriff of this county, has registered as a law student in the office of A. L. Fritz, Esq.

John Drake of Welliversville, while in town on Monday, dropped in to see us and renewed his subscriptisn to the COLUMBIAN.

Lewis Buckalew is spending a ten days vacation with friends at Wilkesbarre. He will also attend the campmeeting at Fatterson Grove.

H. H. Hulme of Benton, accompanied by his cousin Miss Florence Stoker, of Philadelpnia, gave this office a pleasant call on Monday.

Judge Herring has been appointed a member of the Dunn-Lyon judicial contest court of Schuylkill county in place of Judge Ikeler, deceased.

Miss Aleatha Lockard, who has been visiting her sister at Hummeltown for a few days returned home on Saturday. She was accompanied by Miss Gertrude Reed.

Mrs. F. M. Gilmore, Mrs. William Yost, and little daughter, Lillie, Mrs. Sue Brugler and daughter Martha, Master Fred Edgar, and N. B. Fowler left on Monday for Ocean Grove. They will remain there ten days.

Percy Currin, clerk in J. H. Mercer's drug store has been taking in the country on his bicycle for a week past. During his absence he visited Harrisburg, York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities.

Chris Reice, son of Charles Reice, a member of the Twelfth Regiment, which has been encamped at Camp Alger, Virginia, ever since it was called out, arrived home Friday on a five days' furlough. He left for camp yesterday morning.

I have secured the sale of the finest line of Confectionery in the world.

ALLEGRETTE'S

CHOCOLATE CREAMS

Are unsurpassed in richness and flavor. Always fresh, at

60 CTS. PER POUND.

In quarters, halfs and pounds.

W. S. RISHTON, Ph. G., Pharmacist

Opposite P. O

Telephone No 1034

Miss Ida Wentz of Port Carbon, is visiting friends in town.

Mrs. C. W. Runyon is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Bitner, and other relatives at Allentown.

Rev. D. N. Kirkby is expected home next week, and will occupy his pulpit in St. Paul's Church, Sunday, Sept. 4th.

Legal advertisements on page 7.

Monday is the opening of the Bloomsburg public schools.

T. H. Edgar, the Stillwater contractor is putting up eight new houses in town.

H. B. Clark and H. W. Sloan went to the city this week to purchase a fall stock of goods.

Dr. James B. Neal addressed a large congregation in the Lutheran church, Sunday evening, on "Child life in China."

$3000 to loan on first mortgage, in amounts from $200 upwards. For particulars inquire of

A. N. YOST.

Martin Ruch who was recently locked in jail, died there on Sunday evening, aged 74 years. His home was in Berwick.

Reuben Bomboy died on Tuesday night, aged 87 years. He was a brother of Jacob Bomboy and father of Mrs. W. C. Richart of this town.

Harry Beckley's trick riding at the race meet last Saturday afternoon was about the best thing on the program. Some of the feats he performed were truly wonderful.

Michael Hailey was brought down from Berwick on Monday by Chief of Police Adam Clayberger, and placed in jail. He will have to answer a serious charge.

J. W. Masteller who recently disposed of his stock of goods by auction has moved from the Brower store building on Main Street to a house on Catherine Street.

John Titel, aged ninety-seven years, who for some time past has resided with his daughter, Mrs. Hiram Palmer, was afflicted with a paralytic stroke last week.

If you want lithographed bonds certificates of stock, checks, drafts' diplomas, or any thing in that line' the COLUMBIAN office can furnish them. See samples.

Rev. B. C. Conner returned from his vacation last week, and occupied his pulpit on Sunday. The congregation both in the morning and evening was unusually large.

William Dennis, the tonsorial artist, has moved his shaving parlor from East street, to the room recently vacated by Otto Kemper, in the Solleder building on Main street.

The superb accommodation furnished by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. on its Sea Shore Excursions, makes the trip a very delightful one. The next and last excursion goes Thursday September 1st.

Mr. Frank DeWitt, of this place, who last year took a course at the Scranton Business College, was sent on Monday last by principals Buck and Whitmore to a book-keeping position with Prendergast, Lackey & Rushmore, at Scranton.

Manfred H. Barr, was on Saturday appointed by President McKinley as post-master of Milton. He had no opposition. Mr. Barr is well qualified, has always been an ardent Republican, and a good business man.

It is said that the Insane Asylums at Danville and Harrisburg are greatly overcrowded, and that there is not sufficient room to accommodate the patients. This will necessitate the building by the state another institution.

Now that the war is over, says the Dushore *Review*, "Let us make things and grow things, and sell things, and buy things, and capture trade, and conquer prosperity, and pay our debts and thank the Lord for all his goodness.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Sea Shore Excursion, Thursday September 1st offers all that may be desired, low rates, first class accommodations, on regular trains and for those desiring to go through to Atlantic City, same day without transfer through Philadelphia, can do so by taking the Delaware River Bridge Route, the only all rail line from points in Pennsylvania.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., post-office, and will be sent to the dead letter office, September 6, 1898:

Miss Ada Gerhart, F. M. Hess, Isaac Levan, M. E. Minick, W. M. Rupert, Miss Nettie White. Postals —I. Brumstien, Richard Bustud.

Persons calling for the above letters will pleased say that they were advertised on August 13, 1898. One cent will be charged on each letter advertised. O. B. MELLICK, P. M.

### STRAY PARAGRAPHS.

—Hot? Don't mention it.

—Some lovers are just too spoony to stir.

—A grass widow is not the one to let it grow under her feet.

—Whoever saw a cow with corns; and yet who hasn't seen corned beef.

—The tramp should never fear death, for "while there's life, there's soap."

—No Maude dear, matrimonial knots and family ties are not synonymous.

—The Normal School will open on Sept. 12th. Prospects for a large attendance are bright.

Marriageable ladies say Lieutenant Hobson is the handsomest man in Uncle Sam's domain.

—Though not exactly shocking, the electric fan has an air about it that creates considerable of a stir.

—There is just about time to get Porto Rico on the map of the United States before the fall term of school opens.

—You would have a hard time impressing some of Bloomsburg's young men that "it doesn't cost anything to be a gentlemen."

—The Berwick cyclers couldn't have had things more their own way, if they had held the race meet themselves. One of them was heard to remark Saturday evening the "Bloom Wheelmen are dead easy." No one doubts the truth of it.

### Help Wanted Male & Female.

At the New Broad Silk Weaving Mill, Reynoldsville. Pa. Mill ready about September 1st. Experienced loom-fixers, weavers, Swiss warpers, winders, quillers, pickers, twisters. Address, American Silk Co. Reynoldsville, Pa.

8-25-2t.

Unless we shall agree to assume a protectorate over the Philippines the insurgent Filipinos will not lay down their arms; and they threaten that if we should withdraw from the islands they would begin a new rebellion within a month. The Filipinos are quite as ridiculous as was the fly on the wheel of the chariot in Aesop's fable; they seem to believe that they have really raised all the dust whirled up in our conflict with Spain. An American protectorate over the Philippines may be one of the consequences of the war; but since the burden of the task would be ours we should prefer to decide so momentous a matter without regard for the buzzings of the Filipinos.

### The Wheat Fly.

State Economic Zoologist H. T. Fernald, speaking of the fly in wheat, which has proven so injurious to the crops of this state, says: "I am at last able to give the result of my study of the insects injuring the wheat. The injury was caused by the joint worm, a very small fly, which occasionally is very injurious and very hard to control; in fact, about the only thing to do is to cut the wheat high and burn the stubble, and also to use the straw before spring, as the insect passes the winter in the straw. Its destruction by burning the stubble and using up the straw during the winter will remove most of the insects, which would otherwise produce another generation the next year."

The congregation and Sunday school of St. Columba's church of this town will hold a picnic in the Hess Grove, at Rupert, on Saturday. Metherell's Orchestra will be present to furnish music, and refreshments of various kinds will be served on the grounds. The public is cordially invited.

Perhaps you have made up your mind to take

Scott's Emulsion

this summer.

Then look for this picture on the wrapper, a man with a big fish on his back.

Do not let anyone talk to you of something "just as good."

When you want cod liver oil and the hypophosphites you want the very best. You will find them in only one place, Scott's Emulsion.

There is no other emulsion like it; none other does the same work; and no other has the same record of cures.

All Druggists, 50c. and $1.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N. Y.

*Try the COLUMBIAN a year.*

### A JOKE ON THE TEAMSTER.

**He Roughly Ordered General Sherman to Brush His Mules.**

A good story is told of one of General Sherman's Missouri teamsters. He had just joined the service, a raw recruit, and was assigned the task of driving a six mule team. When the army halted for the first night, he was wearily unharnessing his team.

"Hello there," said the wag of the company in passing. "What do you mean by taking care of those mules yourself? Why don't you have the hostler do it?"

"Why, I thought every man had to take care of his own team," said the bewildered teamster.

"You bet he doesn't. We've got a hostler for that. There's his tent right over there. He's a lazy, contrary old cuss, and he may not want to do it, but you swear at him and he'll move off at double quick."

The Missourian strode over to the tent indicated, which happened to be General Sherman's headquarters.

"Here, you son of a gun," he roared fiercely, "get out of here and brush those mules."

Needless to say, the teamster spent the evening in the guardhouse.

A pious old Indiana farmer was assigned to the duty of teaming, probably by mistake. The roads were muddy, and the rest of the teamsters were literally bombarding their charges with oaths. It was against the old man's principles to swear, and he held his peace, albeit in impotent rage. At last one of the hind mules balked and refused to advance a step. The old man used every endeavor to urge the beast along, but to no purpose. At last he roared in a loud and solemn voice: "Oh, Lord, you know where this mule ought to be as well as anybody. This whole army knows where he ought to be this minute. He knows where he ought to be. I know where he ought to be, oh, Lord, and if he doesn't move in a minute I intend to say so, by gum."
—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

### GLADSTONE AS A CHEMIST.

**An Incident In the Grand Old Man's Career In the Commons.**

If Mr. Gladstone seldom indulged in sarcasm, it was not because he lacked the gift—for he possessed it in a high degree—but because he forbore to use it. To hurt an opponent's feelings gave him pain and when he did it unintentionally he would sometimes cross the floor of the house, and, sitting for a few moments by the side of the man whom he had just demolished, say something to assuage the wound. One of his most persistent, but never ill natured, critics was the late Sir John Pope Hennessy, who told me the following story to illustrate this generous trait in Mr. Gladstone's character.

Sir John prided himself on his knowledge of chemistry, and in one of the debates on the commercial treaty with France he made a speech exposing, as he believed, a serious chemical blunder in the treaty. Mr. Gladstone followed, "and soon turned me inside out in the most amusing manner," said Hennessy in relating the story, "proving, as if he had been a chemist by profession, that it was I who had blundered egregiously."

Having thus disposed of his critic, Mr. Gladstone went and sat by him for a moment. "I hope you don't feel hurt, Mr. Hennessy," he said. "Your speech was ingenious, and it may console you to know that the emperor of the French made precisely the same objection that you have made. The fact is, both you and he know a good deal about chemistry, but not enough to keep you from going astray."—Canon McColl in Fortnightly Review.

### Early Whist.

Mrs. Hervey writes on Oct. 25, 1697, to her husband, that his "four sisters have been hear this afternoon, and as they never come unattended, brought with them Mr. Ga—, Mr. Down— and Mr. Bo—. Part of them staid and played at whish (sic) tel this moment, which is past 11 a'clock."

Twenty years later (March 18, 1717) Lord Hervey, as his title was then, writes to the Rev. Mr. Thomas Foulkes, the tutor of Mad Tom Hervey, at Oxford, about that son's gambling propensities. He is to follow the example of his "good grandfather Hervey, who, pray tell Tom, never played at any game but whist, and at that only in Christmas time for sixpence a corner."

Lady Bristol was at Bath in April, 1723, and was then in the center of the world of whist. "Poor Bishop Nevell," she writes, "can scarce be reckoned among the living, being (in my oppinion) wors than dead. They say he sitts at Lindsey's with one to hold his cards and another to give him snuff. Palsey and gout have brought him to this missirable condition." On May 1 she cheerfully informs her husband that the diversion of the evening is the puppet show. "Betty is gone with Lady Torrington. The whiskers have promised me some diversion after 'tis over."—Notes and Queries.

### The Cunning Fox.

The sagacity of the fox is most wonderful. It is related that he is tormented by fleas, and when the infliction becomes unbearable he gathers a mouthful of moss and slowly walks backward into the nearest stream until only the mouth is left above the surface of the water. The fleas meantime take refuge on the moss, and when the fox is satisfied that they have all embarked he opens his mouth, and the moss drifts away, while the wily fox regains the bank, happy in freedom from his tormentors.—Exchange.

### Between Two Fires.

Squib—The editor seems to have the usual run of enemies.

Scrib—Yes. If he publishes anything anonymously, they accuse him of cowardice, while, should he sign an article, they laugh at his vanity!—Up to Date.

CLARK'S REDUCTION SALE

OF SUMMER GOODS. Time is up for us holding them. In order to close them out quickly we have greatly reduced the prices. Below we mention a few items. Come and see the goods. A visit at the store will pay you.

**Wash Dress Goods.**

17c Organdies now 12½c yd
25c Organdies now 19c yd
12½c Lawns now 9c yd
8c Lawns now 5c yd
10c Galetea Suitings now 7½c yard.
15c Plaid Lawns now 10c yd
12½c Bayadere Lawns now 8c yard.
42c Silk Striped Zephyr now 32c yard.
30c woven Madras now 25c yd
8c yard wide Percales now 5½c yard.

**Parasols.**

We have greatly reduced the prices of these goods. See window.

**Challie.**

One lot silk striped Challie, floral patterns, now 20c yd.

**Special Petticoats.**

Wash petticoats, 50c.

Linen petticoats with deep ruffle at 89c.

Seersucker petticoats with deep ruffle at 75c.

**Wool Dress Goods.**

We mention three lots only:
45 in. Check Mohairs now 45c.
40 in. Black Mohairs now 55c.
38 in. all wool Vigoroux now 40c.

**Art Denims**

In new patterns for curtains and furniture coverings.

**Shirt Waists.**

We have greatly lowered the prices on these goods.

**Special Crash**

For Suits and Dress Skirts, extra good, price 15c yd.

**Remnants**

Of Wool Dress Goods, suitable for Skirts, Waists and Children's Dresses at little prices.

**Counterpane Special,**

Large size, good patterns and weight, hemmed ready for use, at 97c.

Terms, CASH. H. J. CLARK & SON

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.

MARKET SQUARE DRY GOODS HOUSE.

We don't make a trip to Europe each season to buy Dress Goods and Silks, or to look over the fashions,

But this week we make a trip to New York for the same object.

Shirt Waists at our prices still find buyers. Many wear them until Fair time.

SILKS—In waist lengths and small pieces for trimmings are here at prices to take them.

Children's Jackets are brought to the front of the store. These cool evenings bring lookers for them. You can buy one for your daughter at nearly cost price.

BOYS' WAISTS,
BOYS' SUITS,
PARASOLS,
NECK TIES, BELTS,
BELT BUCKLES,

Shirt Waist Sets and many other articles are continued at our Cut Sale Prices this month.

Don't forget that our remnant box is full of cotton goods; also we have a big pile of wool short length goods for small dresses.

September is only a few days ahead and then you will want a Fall Dress, or something to fix over one of last year's, or a School Dress for daughter. A look at our goods may save you dollars.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.

### ANNOUNCEMENT.

I hereby announce myself as a condidate for President Judge of the 26th Judicial District subject to the decision of the Republican conference of said district.

C. C. EVANS.

### LAST OF THE SEASON.

**Low-Rate Ten-Day Excursion to Atlantic City, &c., via Pennsylvania Railroad.**

September 1 is the date of the last low-rate ten-day excursion from Erie, Troy, Bellefonte, Williamsport, Mocanaqua, Sunbury, Shenandoah, Dauphin, and principal intermediate stations (including stations on branch roads), to Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Anglesea, Wildwood, or Holly Beach, via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Excursion tickets, good to return by regular trains within ten days, will be sold at rate of $10.00 from Erie, $5.00 from Williamport, and proportionately low rates from other points. Tickets to Atlantic City will also be sold via the Delaware River Bridge Route, *the only all-rail line*, at ten cents more than the rate via Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

For information in regard to rates and time of trains consult hand bills, or apply to agents, or E. S. Harrar, Division Ticket Agent, Williamsport, Pa.

### AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

*Estate C. E. Winner deceased late of Bloomsburg, Pa.*

*The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia County to distribute the balance in the hands of the accountant in the estate of C. E. Winner deceased, late of Bloomsburg, Pa. will sit at the office of C. W. Miller Esq. in the town of Bloomsburg for the performance of his duties on Friday, September 23, 1898 at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested must appear and present their claims or be forever debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.*

*August 24 '98 4t.* C. C. PEACOCK, *Auditor.*

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dr. Byron Clark licensed specialist in chronic diseases and eye troubles can be consulted free at St. Charles Hotel, Berwick from 8 A. M. until noon Saturday Sept. 3rd. At Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg from noon until 4 P. M. Saturday Sept. 3rd and at Susquehanna House, Catawissa from 4 P. M. until 8 P. M. Saturday Sept. 3rd. Come early. Treatment can be made as low as $2.00 a week, or $5.00 per month where circumstances require it. BYRON CLARK.
8-18-3t.

**HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.**

One or two pleasant rooms for rent with or without board. No. 127 West 5th Street. 8-25-3t.

### Schedule of Trains to Eaglesmere.

Train on P. & R. leaving Bloomsburg at 7.30 a. m. connects at Halls at 10.23, reaching Eaglesmere at 12.20 p. m.

Train leaving Bloomsburg at 3.40 p. m. connects at Halls at 5.25 p. m., reaching Eaglesmere at 7.15 p. m. tf

### Try Allen's Foot-Ease,

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it TO DAY. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE COLUMBIAN

# CAMP M'CALLA'S MEN.

## THREE TRANSPORTS ARRIVE AT CAMP WIKOFF WITH TROOPS.

**They Have on Board a Number of Marines, Several Artillery Regiments and Three Companies of the Thirty-fourth Michigan.**

Montauk, L. I., Aug. 24.—The trim looking auxiliary cruisers Resolute and Badger, now used as transports, came yesterday. The Resolute left Santiago on August 16. She was sighted from Montauk at 8 a. m. In board are the Second, Fourth and Fifth artillery, under General Randolph, and 468 of the brave marines who so nobly distinguished themselves and their commander, Captain McCalla, by holding their ground against great odds for more than a week, when they effected the first landing on Cuban soil at Guantanamo. The marines will go to Portsmouth, N. H. The sick list on the Resolute numbers 61. None of these cases is serious.

The Badger left the south coast of Cuba on August 18 and made a quick trip. She was sighted from Montauk a few hours after the Resolute. On board are Companies F, K and L of the Thirty-fourth Michigan, under Captain Curtis. The sick number eighty-two, with no very serious cases. There was not a single death on either ship during the voyage. Another transport, probably the Mohawk, was sighted before noon, but her identity could not be positively determined at that time.

The Leona, which arrived last night, brought Companies A, D and B of the Twelfth infantry, Troops A and C of the Ninth cavalry, Company E of the Thirty-fourth Michigan, Battery E, Fourth artillery, and a Gatling battery. The men were under command of Colonel Cumba during the voyage. The sick number 104.

The City of Macon struck on a bar late last night, but was pulled off into deep water. She was brought up to the pier and landed her passengers. Freight will be discharged this afternoon. Lieutenant Hart was removed from the City of Macon in a very precarious condition.

The consignment shipped to the Eagle's supply tent by Richard Young of 7 Lincoln road, Flatbush, has been received. It came in fifty barrels, forty containing watermelons and ten containing muskmelons. There were heaps of bundles and boxes containing pipes and tobacco. Captain Fuller of General Wheeler's staff took charge of the consignment immediately on arrival. Five wagons were assigned to help distribute the supplies, and each wagon left the station loaded with melons. They went to different camps and an equable distribution of the delicacies will be made if Captain Fuller's assistants can possibly restrain the soldiers from mobbing the wagons.

There appears to be a lack of unity in the main hospital and the trouble arises from the apparent want of a single authoritative head. The peculiar manner in which the work is performed by the hospital authorities is shown in this instance: Privates Denning and Rogus died yesterday; the latter in the detention hospital. Their bodies were boxed in coffins and shipped to the main hospital with a note that read: "These are the bodies of Denning and Rous." It was necessary to open the coffins to make the identification before the bodies were buried. Similar carelessness has been displayed on many occasions and has caused considerable confusion and delay.

The general hospital contains nine hundred and fifty patients and there are 350 in the detention wards. There are 225 typhoid and eight measles patients. A sergeant of the First cavalry died yesterday morning. The arrival of six hundred cots sent by the Red Cross Society has done an inestimable amount of good to the sick men. The cots came this morning and will be accupied immediately. There is no room for them in the hospitals, but they will be set up nearby. There is a sufficient number of them to go around and every one of the men in the hospitals will have a soft place to rest his head.

### Torpedo Boat Station at Boston.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Plans will be prepared at once for the $150,000 torpedo boat station at Boston. Railway and storage sheds will be constructed capable of accommodating twenty boats. It is intended to keep the ships in order for service, and this work will ultimately be done at the Boston yard. The torpedo boats which served in the war, and which are in need of extensive repairs, will be overhauled at New York and Norfolk, as there are no facilities at Boston at present for carrying on this work. Supplies for the boats will be kept in the storage shops, and everything will be in readiness for putting the boats in service at twenty-four hours' notice. Another station for torpedo boats will be established at Pensacola, Fla. The board which recommended Boston was somewhat in favor of locating the northern station at the League island navy yard, but the place will be used as a station for larger ships.

### West Point Superintendency.

Washington, Aug. 24.—The selection of First Lieutenant A. L. Mills, First cavalry, as superintendent of the Military Academy, is attracting much attention among army officers. No officer of such junior rank has ever held this position, and Mills, who whilt at West Point is a colonel, will be senior to the present commandant of cadets, Lieutenant Colonel O. L. Hein, who is a captain in Mills's regiment. He himself was a candidate for the place, and was backed by what is known in the army as "Sherman influence." It is expected he will ask to be detached and returned to his troop.

### Jamaica Wants Annexation.

Kingston, Jamaica, Aug 24.—Coincident with the West India sugar conference, to assemble at Barbadoes on September 3 for the purpose of protesting against a sacrifice of the colonies, Jamaica is preparing a plebiscite to the British parliament requesting permission to endeavor to arrange for annexation to the United States. The promoters of this movement are endeavoring to secure inter-colonial co-operation, but they are not depending upon it.

## A TRUSTED MESSENGER.

**Employed by the Government for Twenty-Seven Years.**

"One of the most interesting characters in the government service," said an official of the State Department, "is Eddie Savoy, the colored messenger of the Assistant Secretary of State. He has been employed in that department for the past twenty-seven years, and is thoroughly imbued with all its customs and traditions. A perfect diplomat in his way, he never sees anything he should not see nor knows anything it is not intended he should know. At least, that is how he impresses the people who do business with him—his superiors, as well as those desiring to communicate with them. His position is a strictly confidential one, and frequently puts him in possession of highly important state secrets, the premature disclosure of which, in several recent instances, would have seriously embarrassed the government. But never since he first entered the foreign office, back in the administration of Secretary Fish, when the State Department was located in the building at the corner of Fourteenth and S streets, now used as an orphan asylum, has he been known to betray a trust or to tell anything whatever about the affairs of the State Department that he was not personally authorized to tell. I am reminded of this by the important part he played in the events attending the recall of Sackville West, the British Minister, during Cleveland's first administration, as well as those in the more recent case of Senor Polo, the Spanish Minister. He acted as the trusted messenger between the Secretary of State and the foreign minister in both cases. Secretary Bayard selected him to personally hand Mr. Sackville West his passports, and Secretary Day confided to him the important duty of handing to Senor Polo, first, President McKinley's ultimatum to the Spanish Government for the evacuation of Cuba, and next the official papers insuring him safe conduct out of the territory of the United States. 'Eddie,' as he is familiarly called, was fully impressed with the importance of these missions, and adopted a simple but shrewd method to satisfy the head of the department of their successful execution. When he handed Minister West the package containing his passports he asked him as a favor to show that they had been properly delivered that he write his autograph on the official envelope and give it to him. Mr. West did as requested, and Eddie took the envelope with its autographic indorsement and broken seal back to the department and showed it to Mr. Bayard. He followed exactly the same course with equal success in delivering the ultimatum to Minister Polo. The two envelopes are now 'Eddie's' private property, having been presented to him by Secretaries Bayard and Day, and are treasured by him as relics of important events in the diplomatic history of the United States."—Washington Star.

## AUTOMATIC WOOL DRYER.

**Accomplishes the Work Without Leaving Any Harshness.**

One of the drawbacks of rapid wool drying is the necessity of maintaining a low temperature to avoid harshness in the fiber. Harshness is due to two causes, the existence of a high temperature while the dry stock is being manipulated, and the lack of air circulation. The result of these conditions is that the stock becomes what is known in the wool trade as "baked." A high temperature on a wet fiber will not render it harsh. Ordinary wool dryers maintain either a uniformly low temperature throughout the drying, and thus avoid harshness at a sacrifice of capacity, or they secure capacity by maintaining a uniformly high temperature, but produce harshness. In a new automatic wool dryer both these difficulties have been overcome, the stock being subjected to a high temperature, say 180 degrees, at the wet end, and then carried on into successive compartments of gradually reduced heat to about 110 degrees at the finish. The drying is accomplished by circulating heated air alternately through the stock and steam coils placed in a compartment at the side of the machine. A constant supply of air saturated to grade is maintained at the top of the machine, and each chamber receives its specially heated supply of fresh air. This grading of heat in the successive chambers produces a soft fiber, free from harshness when dry. In fact, the wool has the advantage of being subjected at every stage of the process to a scientifically adjusted combination of heat and moisture. The machine is built in sizes ranging from 2,000 pounds to 12,000 pounds' daily capacity.—St. Louis Democrat.

### Etiquette of Golf.

Here are some things which you will do well to remember when you go on to the golf links, either as a player or as an onlooker: Standing so that a shadow falls upon your partner's ball is not only impolite, but detrimental to the success of his "drive." Standing on the putting green after you have "holed out," whether it is to gaze at the scenery or write down your score, will exasperate your best frind on earth if he or she happens to be playing behind you. To play first and to shout "Fore!" afterward is apt to add insult to actual injury. "Fore" is called as a warning that a "drive" is about to be made. It is not an expression of consolation after one has been hit. If you choose as a partner a woman who keeps you back by slow play, don't quarrel with her on this account. Abide by your choice and do what you can to help her enjoy the game.

## THE CARDINAL VIRTUES.

**Cannot Get Them All for Thirteen Dollar a Month.**

One of the heroes in Cuba was given to indulging in the flowing bowl; not a mild indulgence, either, but a riproaring, whoop-snorting indulgence that is simply terrific in its mildest aspect. One day before he had floated over to the shores of the Gem of the Antilles, the colonel of his regiment called him into his tent for the purpose of talking to him like a father, as he had known him for years.

"Now, look here, John," said the colonel, kindly, "what do you mean by this sort of thing?"

"I mean to quit, colonel," he responded.

"You've said that a million times. You ought to be ashamed of yourself. You are a man of more than ordinary intelligence, you have nice people at home, you are of a good family, you are quick to learn the duties of a soldier, you are clean, you look well, you keep your accoutrements in fine condition, you are obedient, you are always willing to take your share of the hardships, you never complain, and in fact you are a model soldier with one exception."

"What's that, colonel?" asked John, just a shade leerily, it must be confessed.

"You will get drunk."

"Is that all, colonel?"

"That's enough, isn't it?"

John steadied himself by the colonel's table.

"Now, colonel," he said, as volunteers have a way of talking to their superiors, "if I'm all these good things that you say I am, why not let he drinking go with the balance? You don't expect to get all the cardinal virtues for $13 a month, do you?"—Washington Star.

## AMERICAN CLOTHESPINS

**Used About Everywhere on the Globe Where the Wash is Hung Out to Dry.**

Wherever the wash is hung out to dry, all the world over, it is more than likely to be pinned on the line with American clothespins. Americans sell clothespins practically everywhere—all over Europe, in South Africa, South America, Australia and elsewhere. Some clothespins are made, for the supply of local markets, in Sweden and in Scotland, but they are big and clumsy pins, twice the size of the Americans, and whittled out by hand, and American pins are sold in both these countries in competition with the home production.

Clothespins are made chiefly of beech and of maple; some are made of tupelo wood. They are made entirely by machinery, counted into boxes, containing 720 each, by machinery, and the boxes are nailed up by machinery. It might almost be said that blocks of wood fed to machines at one end come out boxed clothespins at the other. They are made and sold wonderfully cheap. There are two grades of clothespins; firsts and seconds. First grade pins can be bought for thirty-five cents a box.

The production of clothespins is enormous, millions of boxes annually. The consumption in this country keeps pace with the growth of the population, and great numbers are exported. Even people in the trade wonder what becomes of all the clothespins.—New York Sun.

### Wonderful Russian Jewels.

A whole guide book devoted simply to the Hermitage could give no sort of idea of the barbaric splendor of its belongings. Its riches are beyond belief. Even the presents given by the Emir of Bokhara to the czar are splendid enough to dazzle one like a realization of the "Arabian Nights." But to see the most valuable of all, which are kept in the emperor's private vaults, is to be reduced to a state of bewilderment bordering on idiocy. It is astonishing enough, to one who has bought even one Russian belt set with turquoise enamel, to think of all the trappings of a horse, bit, bridle, saddle-girth, saddle-cloth, and all, made of cloth of gold and set in solid turquoise enamel; with the sword hilt, scabbard, belts and pistol handle and holster made of the same. Well, these are there by the roomful. Then you come to the private jewels, and you see all these same accoutrements made of precious stones—one of solid diamonds; another of diamonds, emeralds, topazes and rubies.—Ladies' Home Journal.

### As Seen From Another Country.

A Chinese essayist thus describes the American people: "They live for months without eating a mouthful of rice; they eat bullocks and sheep in enormous quantities; they have to bathe frequently; the men dress all alike, and to judge from their appearance they are all coolies; neither are they ever to be seen carrying a fan or an umbrella, for they manifest their ignorant contempt of these insignia of a gentleman by leaving them entirely to women; none of them have finger nails more than an eighth of an inch long; they eat meat with knives and prongs; they never enjoy themselves by sitting quietly on their ancestor's graves, but jump around and kick balls as if paid to do it, and they have no dignity, for they may be found walking with women."—New York Tribune.

### A Young Student.

"What I know," said Cholly, "I have learned in the school of experience."

"I did not know," said Miss Pert, "that experience conducted a kindergarten."—New York Journal.

"A little quarrel now and then helps a love affair."

"Yes; the lover quits buying roses and gets a chance to catch up with his board bill."—Chicago Record.

## HER VANITY PUNISHED.

**A Little Six Year-Old Felt That She Had Reaped a Just Reward.**

A dear little maiden of six, the daughter of a South Jersey clergyman, came to New York for the first time the other day to visit a wealthy aunt. In her simple home life in the country no one had ever paid much attention to the beauty of her coloring and the pathos in her eyes. She was simply a child, to be spanked when she was naughty and let alone when she was good.

When she arrived in the metropolis, dressed like a quiet little sparrow, her aunt fathomed the sensation that she would create if put in an artistic setting. So she hied her to a swell establishment where everything that is dainty and chic in children's clothes can be had for a price. The child was soon transformed into an infant belle. Four or five artistic creations were tried on and purchased, and finally she issued from the store radiant in a fluffy white gown and a big pink picture hat. Her delight in her new clothes was simple and unaffected and no thought of how they might affect other people disturbed her. Her beauty was fairly dazzling.

As the aunt led her into a trolley car and they took their seats every eye was on the child. Smiles greeted her wherever she looked and finally it was forced upon her that she was the observed of all observers. The roses in her cheeks deepened. She twitched and turned, unable, in her sweet innocence, to endure the admiring glances showered upon her. In a little while her eyes filled with tears, and sobbingly, she buried her face in her aunt's lap and tore the picture hat from her head.

"Oh, auntie," she said, "take it away. I look like such a fright in it; everybody is staring at me. It's God's punishment for being so vain."—New York Mail and Express.

## THE TODDY TREE.

**Nature Has Her Rum Shops and Drunkards Among Insects.**

Nature has her rum shops, her saloons. She produces plants which devote themselves to the manufacture and sale of intoxicants. The South American toddy tree is well known to naturalists. It is well known also to the South American beetle. When the latter goes on a spree he never goes it alone, after the unneighborly habit of the human drunkard, but he collects his friends and acquaintances to the number of thirty or forty; the whole crowd run their short horns through the bark of the toddy tree, revel in the outflowing juices and, while inebriated, are easily caught by the human natives.

The toddy tree parts with its liquor free of charge. There are other plants which are less generous. They exact no less a penalty than the death of the unfortunate drunkard. And what do they do with the body? Strange as it may seem, they eat it. In this manner they obtain the food which nourishes them and sustains their healthful existence.

At the end of each of their long green leaves these plants have a pitcher-shaped receptacle. We might style this the growler, but it never needs to be brushed. It is always full of what with special appropriateness might be called bug juice—a watery liquor, sweet to the taste and inebriating to the senses. Only in fine weather is the growler open for business. On rainy days it is firmly shut up to keep out the rain that would dilute and spoil the contents. Nature's saloon keepers do not water their stock.—William S. Walsh in Lippincott's.

### Making Manila Hemp.

Every engineer knows what Manila hemp is, but few are aware that it is the product of a species of banana, which is cultivated in certain localities in the Philippine Islands. The plant, called by the natves "abaca," throws up a cluster of sheathing leaf stalks to a height of 20 or 30 feet, which spread out at the top into a crown of huge, undivided leaves. When it is three years old, it is cut down, and the stalks are torn into strips. These strips, while still fresh, are drawn between a knife and a wooden block, and the soft cellulose matter is removed. The fiber is then hung up to dry in the open air until it is fit for use. Each stalk gives about a pound of fiber, and two natives will turn out about 25 pounds a day. The inside fiber, which is thin and weak, is used by the natives for making articles of dress. The familiar Manila rope is made from the fiber of the outer layer, which is hard and strong. The whole supply of Manila hemp practically comes from the Philippines, and the United States consumes 41 per cent of it. Last year this country took 417,473 bales out of the 825,020 bales exported. Great Britain coming next with 385,182 bales. The continent of Europe took 22,373 bales.

### All Was Not Well at Eight Bells.

Dr. Field, who was the examining surgeon for the Naval Reserves while the recruiting was being done in New Orleans, had many a good story to tell of recruits in the service. A good one he tells is of a German who was walking his post and calling the hours as is required. He called "seven bells and all's vell." The next call, however, was a variation. It was: "Eight bells and all is not vell; I haf droppit my musket oferboard.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

### Contented as It Is.

"I regret that I lost my temper, this morning, Harry," she said.

"I don't," he replied sweetly, "provided you never find it again."—Philadelphia North American.


"A PERFECT FOOD—as Wholesome as it is Delicious."

WALTER BAKER & CO.'S

BREAKFAST COCOA

"Has stood the test of more than 100 years' use among all classes, and for purity and honest worth is unequalled." —Medical and Surgical Journal.

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Henry Clay, Londres, Normal, Indian Princess, Samson, Silver Ash

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IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

CARPET, MATTING,

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YOU WILL FIND A NICE LINE AT

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2nd Door above Court House

A large lot of Window Curtains in stock.

This settles it! Hereafter I will have all my clothes MADE TO ORDER BY

That's the right idea, Harry. To win success a man cannot be too careful of his appearance.

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America's Popular Tailors, Chicago.

THAT'S JUST IT!

You can't always tell by the looks of a garment how it is going to WEAR.

WHY NOT

get the WEAR as well as the looks when you can have both at the same

PRICE. $12.00 is the starting point of those

Edward E. Strauss & Co.'s Famous Custom Tailored Suits and Overcoats

with an ironclad guarantee thrown in free.

IT WILL PAY YOU to examine this line, and leave your order for one of these handsome garments.

CALL ON

L. GROSS,

Bloomsburg, Pa.


### Our Boys Should Remember.

That piety is not piggishness.

That bigness is not greatness.

That it requires pluck to be patient.

That it takes more than muscle to make a man.

That selfishness is the most unmanly thing in the world.

That consideration for mother and sister does more to mark a gentleman than the kind of neckties he wears.

That the only whole man is the holy man.

That to follow the crowd is a confession of weakness.

That street corners are a poor college.

That one real friend is worth a score of mere acquaintances.

That to be afraid of one's noblest self is greatest cowardice.

That it is never too soon to begin the business of making a man of one's self.


### An Explanation.

The reason for the great popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla lies in the fact that this medicine positively cures. It is America's Greatest Medicine, and the American people have an abiding confidence in its merits. They buy and take it for simple as well as serious ailments, confident that it will do them good.

Hood's pills cure all liver ills. Mailed for 25c. by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.


—While oiling his locomotive at Altoona, George Reeves, a veteran Pennsylvania Railroad engineer, dropped dead.


CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.


### And It Would be Well to Adopt It.

An exchange says, let your motto be: "Lie, Steal, Drink and Swear." When you lie, let it be down to pleasant dreams. When you steal, let it be away from immoral associates. When you drink let it be nothing but pure cold water. When you swear, swear that you will patronize your home paper, pay your subscription and not send your work away from home. Next.


After using a 10 cent trial size of Ely's Cream Balm you will be sure to buy the 50 cent size. Cream Balm has no equal in curing catarrh and cold in head. Ask your druggist for it or send 10 cents to us.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City.

I suffered from catarrh three years; it got so bad I could not work; I used two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm and am entirely well; I would not be without it.—A. C. Clarke, 341 Shawmut Ave., Boston.


When President McKinley was Major McKinley he once made an address, in which he described the difference between the American volunteer and the soldier of other nations. The men who were his comrades in the civil war, he said, not only fought, but thought. To illustrate this he related an anecdote, about a young soldier in some Northern regiment, whose duty it was to carry the regimental flag. On the march the boy ran on ahead with the flag streaming in the air. The colonel was incensed. "Here!" he cried, "bring that flag back to the regiment!" The boy turned and replied: "Aw, you bring your regiment up to the flag!" This incident very strikingly shows the material out of which the American soldier is made.


CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

## A STRIKE IN PHARAOH'S TIME.

**Workmen Had Their Grievances Then as Now.**

The earliest strike occurred about 1450 B. C., or upward of thirty-three centuries ago. Pharaoh was building a new temple of Thebes. The masons received very little cash, but a quantity of provisions, which the contractor thought sufficient, was handed to them on the first day of each month. Sufficient or not, they mostly ate it before the time had elapsed. On one occasion many of them had nothing left quite early in the month, so they marched to the contractor's house, before which they squatted and refused to bulge until justice was done. The contractor persuaded them to lay their distress before Pharaoh, who was about to visit the works, and he gave them a handsome supply of corn, and so all went on well for that month. But the same state of things recurred by the middle of the next, and for some days the men struck work. Various conferences took place, but the men declined to do a stroke until they were given another supply of food. They declared the clerks cheated them, used false weights, and so forth, familiar enough complaints in this country under the truck system. The contractor not complying with their demands they marched to the governor of the city to lay their grievances before him, and he tried to get them to return to work by smooth words, but that was no use, and they insisted on having food. At last, to get rid of them, he drew up an order for corn on the public granary, and the strike was at an end.—St. Louis Republican.

## GEN. JOE WHEELER.

**A Georgia Friend Tells How He Once Unmasked a Battery.**

At the battle of New Hope Church, between Atlanta and Chickamauga, Gen. Walker sent Major William H. Ross, who was on his staff, to ascertain from Gen. Wheeler, who occupied an advance position, what was in his front.

He found the General on his horse, with one leg over the pommel of the saddle. Saluting him, Major Ross said:

"Gen. Walker intends to make a charge at this point, and would like to know if the enemy has a masked battery in front of us."

"I don't know, Major," Gen. Wheeler replied, "but I can soon find out," and swinging into position in his saddle, he galloped up to a slight eminence, accompanied by Major Ross and his staff, and planted a guidon. A moment later a puff of smoke in the distance and the sputtering shriek of a shell as it flew over them, showed what was ahead.

Turning to Major Ross, the General said: "Give Gen. Walker my compliments, and say there is a masked battery in front of us."

Major Ross ventured the remark that it was a rather risky way of unmasking a battery.

"The first shots always fly high," was the cool reply. "It's the shots that follow that are dangerous."

"When I returned and reported to Gen Walker," said the Major, "I requested him to send some one else the next time he wished batteries unmasked by Gen. Wheeler."—Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

**Margaret Fuller's Good Shot.**

Mrs. Horace Greeley had a strong antipathy to kid gloves, and never wore them on any occasion. One day, it is said, she met Margaret Fuller on the street, and instead of greeting her with any usual salutation, she touched Margaret's hand with a shudder, exclaiming: "Skin of a beast! Skin of a beast!"

"Why, what do you mean?" asked Margaret, in surprise. "What do you wear?"

"Silk," returned Mrs. Greeley, "silk always."

Margaret touched her hand and shuddered, saying, "Entrails of a worm! Entrails of a worm!"—Exchange.

## WIT AND HUMOR.

Mr. Housekeep: "Did you ask the new girl why she left her last place?"

Mrs. Housekeep (in amazement): "Why certainly not. I never look a gift horse in the mouth. If she hadn't left her last place she wouldn't be here."

"To think," said the visitor, "that you will have to go through life an ex-convict."

"Well, miss," replied Crowbar Claude, "to tell you the truth, just at present there ain't nothing I'd like more to be."—Washington Star.

"Bobby," cried Tadley to his young hopeful, angrily, "my father used to whip me when I behaved as badly as you are doing."

"Well," answered Bobby thoughtfully, "I hope I'll never have to tell my little boy that."—Truth.

"They say now that love is controlled by vibration."

"That's so. I trembled when I proposed, trembled when I asked her father for her, trembled at the altar, and she has kept me trembling in my boots ever since."—etroit Free Press.

Mr. Hunker—I have a speaking acquaintance with Miss Throckmorton.

Mr. Spatts—You are very lucky. All her other acquaintances are listening acquaintances.—Judge.

"Has your daughter made her debut yet, Mrs. Green?"

"I don't think she has. She ain't obliged to make her own things you know. We can afford to buy the best.'

## THE WEAKNESS OF CHINA.

**The Emperor Weeps as He Signs Disgraceful Treaties.**

No army has invaded China since the Japanese retreated. No fleet has shelled her ports. There has been no rebellion in any province. The Emperor is as absolute as ever, the organization of his Government is quite complete, his counsellors are those he has always trusted, his people are submissively loyal, but the life of the whole is apparently suspended. Any Power asks anything and it is unwillingly conceded, the energy to offer even passive resistance, to sit still and await the will of the superior Powers, is apparently absent. The Emperor weeps silently as he signs disgraceful treaties, but he signs them. His counsellors rage as each demand is presented, but they advise acceptance. His army flits from port to port at the bidding of each foreign invader, apparently without an idea of firing a shot. His people, 300,000,000 of peasants and artisans, who have held together for 3,000 years, who are individually brave, industrious and efficient, look on quietly, striking no stroke, making no cry, deserting, yet worshipping their imperial lord.

They are beyond measure proud, but their pride does not stir them to action. They hate the invaders as Indians hated Spaniards, but their hate gives them no energy. They possess resources even for war almost without limit, but they accept passively the dictation of the owners of a few ships. They do not even rise in magnificent incohorence as the Peruvians did, and try to crush the invaders by mere numbers, but look on passively as if the terrible scene going on, which makes even the greedy invaders from the outside lament, were no business of theirs. Nothing like it in history, says Mr. Balfour; there is nothing like it in fiction or in verse, for no imagination, once stirred to exert itself, could dream of such passivity. It seems incredible even to men who know Asia, and make them doubt whether the impression on their minds is not a dream from which there will be a rough awakening. China, said M. Hanotaux, with the grim humor of the French litterateur, "is a corpse, the stench of which will poison Europe;" but it is not a corpse, there is the miracle of it. China is a living being, in apparent health, from which the soul has temporarily departed.—London Spectator.

## A PLAINSPOKEN DRESSMAKER.

**Her Blunt Remarks Not Always Enjoyed by the Patrons.**

There is a certain dressmaker in a New England village who always finds customers in spite of her lack of tact. Though she innocently offends one patron after another she does not lose them. Her ruffles are too even, and her biases too far above reproach. Here is a specimen of her conversation while she "fits" a customer.

"I guess I'll cut this a little mite lower. You've got a real pretty neck." Then, when the customer unconsciously bridles with satisfaction, she adds, "It's your one good point." She goes on snipping and pinning. "There!" she exclaims, standing off to view the effect, "That's what I call a lovely back. Your's is a little bowin', but I make allowances when I cut!" The customer begins to feel herself a monstrosity, but her innocent tormentor continues, "Why, I never saw that dimple in your wrist! How nice that is!" Hope revives, but only to sink again. "But I guess I won't make the sleeves any shorter for that. You see your hands are pretty good size, and a fall of lace would help to cover 'em." So the ordeal continues, and the customer feels that she has reached the lowest notch of humility. Only as she is leaving does she pluck up courage to ask,—

"What do you think of red velvet for my new evening dress?"

"Lovely! Only I'd get a dark velvet for a lady your age!"

**Anyone Good Enough for a Bishop.**

Bishop Lawrence, of Massachusetts, tells a good story on himself and President Eliot, of Harvard. When Phillips Brooks was elected Bishop a few years ago, President Eliot met Dr. Lawrence, who was then dean of the Episcopal Theological School, at Cambridge, and said to him: "The Church has made the greatest mistake of a lifetime. Brooks was the pivot around which we revolved in Boston; now you have spread him all over the State. Any one would have done for Bishop." Years after, when Phillips Brooks had gone to his reward, and Dean Lawrence had been chosen in his place, he met President Eliot in the street again. The latter was warm in his congratulations. "My dear Bishop," he said, "I must congratulate you. The Church couldn't have made a better selection. I thought you should have been the choice when Brooks was chosen."—Philadelphia Ledger.

**A Budget of Famous Dislikes.**

Nelson, it is said, could not eat a periwinkle—a dainty then, as now, of the lower classes—and Wellington is reported to have fainted at the sight of a black beetle.

Mackerel made George Stephenson ill, and a boiled leg of mutton made Prince Albert shiver.

Charles Dickens could not bear a freckled face and Lord Lytton abhorred suet dumplings.

Napoleon could not stand any one who refused his proffered pinch of snuff.

George Washington believed Wednesday to be an unlucky day, and always stayed in bed on that day.—New York World.

There are more wrecks in the Baltic Sea than in any other place in the world. The average is one wreck a day throughout the year.

## THE AMERICAN SAILOR OF TO-DAY.

**The Black Sheep of the Family No Longer Eligible in the Navy.**

Jacky, who used to be more sailor than gunner, is now more gunner than sailor. Just in proportion as he has ceased to be a part of the great engine on which he lives, so he has come more and more into the control of it. And as the cardinal purpose of a warship is to hit things with her projectiles, Jacky has become a specialist in getting that work out of her. He does it in two places—at the guns and at the engines. Correctly pointed guns are of no use unless the platform on which they rest is put in proper relation to the thing to be hit, and kept there; equally it is useless to get the ship into proper place unless the guns are correctly pointed. Men who can do either of these things must have natural capacities, and be susceptible to education, and only men of this sort are eligible for our navy.

Accordingly the "beach-comber," or the "rock-scorpion," or any other variety of that ruck of marine refuse which drifts around the great maritime ports and ships in any craft where grub is plenty and work light, no longer slings his hammock on Uncle Sam's berth deck, as he used to do to the shame of the service in years gone by. Nor can the tramp, nor the jail bird, nor even the incorrigible black sheep of the family thus be provided for to the relief of constables and long suffering relatives. No man or boy can now pass a United States naval recruiting officer unless he is clean, healthy, honest, young, strong and intelligent; nor can he afterward get that advancement, which is certainly open to him without fear or favor, unless he continues to show aptitude and ability.—Park Benjamin in Independence.

## ASKED FOR A SHIRT, GOT A WIFE.

**An Incident of the Civil War—A Kind Act Reaps Its Reward.**

The following is given because of the valuable suggestion it may contain for our young soldiers. It is the story of a clean shirt and how it gained one man a good wife.

During the civil war there was a young lady in Georgetown who found it in her power to do a great deal for the Confederate soldiers confined in prison at Washington. Young, beautiful, cultured, of a wealthy and prominent family, she was frequently allowed admission to the prison, whither she always took her maid with a well stocked basket of good things for the poor boys behind the bars. One day as she was passing through a group of men in the common prison, she stopped and said to them:

"If there is anything that you would like to have that I can bring you, won't you let me know? I shall be very glad."

One man stepped forward promptly. Bowing most courteously, he said:

"If you will be so kind, I would like very much to have a clean shirt."

He was a young lieutenant from Louisiana, one of the handsomest and most elegant men I ever met, and when that young lady looked up into his brown eyes she found it in her heart to give him much more than a clean shirt, for she married him as soon as the war was over.—Philadelphia Times.

**An Opportunity Seized.**

A certain little girl, living not far from New York, has always had impressed on her youthful mind—sometimes at the cost of rather painful experiences—that it is wrong to cry. She had become firmly convinced that this was a rule without exceptions, when suddenly an exception presented itself. The little girl was astonished, but rose nobly to the occasion, and this is the story thereof as told by a friend of the family:

The little girl's baby brother died, and the friend, meeting her soon afterward, sympathized with her regarding the loss.

"Yes," said the child, "and when he died, papa cried and mamma cried. Then I cried a little, too. Mamma said it was right for me to cry this time, because my little brother was dead, so I cried harder and harder; why"—with great earnestness—"I just cried to beat the band!"

**Shipping Molten Iron by Rail.**

Shipping molten iron by rail is a daily stroke of economy to be witnessed at Duquesne, Pa. The molten iron as it is tapped from the furnaces runs into an immense mixing ladle having a capacity of 250 tons, and from this it is poured into the 20-ton ladle cars, the ladles being made of sheet steel or iron, with a lining of refractory material. The cars are then hauled by a locomotive to the steel works, where the direct conversion of the molten iron into open-earth steel is made, avoiding all the expense of casting the metal into pigs and cooling, handling, reloading, reheating and remelting the pig metal.—New York Commercial.

**Excellent Effect.**

"I suppose, Henry," said the old gentleman to the new son-in-law, "that you are aware the check for $5,900 I put among your wedding presents was merely for effect?"

"Oh, yes, sir," responded the cheerful Henry, "and the effect was excellent. The bank cashed it this morning without a word."—Harlem Life.

**A Chance for All.**

Mrs. Grab—Are you going to have your darter take music lessons?

Mrs. Gadd—N-o, I guess not. She hain't no ear for music.

Mrs. Gabb—Well, I wouldn't be discouraged at that; mebbe she might learn to play classic, anyhow.—New York Weekly.

## A Few More Leap Years.

**In Eight Hundred Years the Ladies Will Lose Their Day.**

"In time leap year will go out of existence," explained an almanac computer to the Washington Star, "but as it will not occur for over 800 years, we haven't much personal interest in the event. In the ordinary course of events 1900 would be a leap year, but it will get left in the calculation. In other words, while it does occur, in does not occur, simply because it is not in the agreement that it shall occur. The story is a long one, but it can be briefly told so that the average person can understand it without much difficulty.

"In 1582, in the arrangement of the Jullan calendar, ten years were dropped so as to get things running on the then new but the present basis of calculating time. So as to keep things running right, it was determined that a year ending a century should not be bi-sextile, except every fourth century. Thus there was no leap year in 1700, 1800 nor 1900. It is, or at least was, rather rough on the ladies, who have special advantages in leap year, for it is the only year that it is proper for them to propose themselves in marriage, but as it has always been so in matters concerning womankind, men always find reasons for restricting their privileges. The ladies get left again in 1900, but though there will not be many of those who see 1900 who will see 2000, the latter year, ending a fourth century, will be a leap year. In this way three days are retrenched in four centuries, and the remaining seven days will be made up in a little over 800 years. After that calendar years will be like solor years, and future errors in the calculation of time will occur no more

"The loss of leap year will in thousands of years affect the seasons, but I suppose the mathematicians of the centuries hence will be so flip in handling figures and making calculations that they will have no difficulty in keeping things going correctly."

## Jurors for September Court.

GRAND JURORS.

Benton twp.—C. B. Meyers.
Berwick—Fred Chrisman.
Bloom—E. F. Dietterick, William Kramer, Edward Myers, J. H. Mercer, Charles Quick, Joseph Witts, Thos. E. Wildsmith.
Briarcreek—Charlie Martz.
Catawissa boro.—I. G. Ervin.
Catawissa twp.—W. H. Roberts.
Centralia boro.—James Reece.
Centre—John Scott.
Conyngham—John Frash, Wm. Riley.
Fishingcreek—Henry S. Hummel, O. S. McHenry, O. S. Pealer.
Milliville boro.—Frank Stadler.
Orange—Harrison Brenner.
Pine—William Swartz.
Scott—J. E. White.
Sugarloaf—I A. Ruckle.

TRAVERSE JURORS, FIRST WEEK.

Beaver—Samuel Clingerman.
Benton twp.—Bruce Ash.
Berwick—Chas. Haas, Miles Marteeny, Geo. S. Mooney.
Bloom—W. B. Allen, Frank Derr, Wm. Dentler, Edward Gerringer, Wm. Herbine, B. F. Hicks, Frank Knorr, Jas. Magee 1st, J. B. McHenry, Wm. Pugh J. M. Walter.
Briarcreek—George W. Miller.
Catawissa boro.—Charles Brown, John R. Deemer, Harrp M. Hamlin.
Centralia boro.—John B. Laughlin, Mike Maddon, Robert White, Jr.
Cleveland—Ele Clever.
Conyngham—Charles Emmis, Lewis Fetzer, Emanuel Levan, Wm. Rhoads.
Fishingcreek—A. W. Buckalew, Amos Hartman.
Greenwood—George W. Derr.
Jackson—John Savage, J. H. Shultz.
Madison—Howard Greenly Thomas Kinlin, George Mausteller.
Main—C. F. Hartzell.
Millville boro.—V. P. Eves, Alfred Hunter, John Kingston.
Mt. Pleasant—Samuel English.
Roaringcreek—Isaac W. Cherrington.
Scott—N. W. Fowler, George P. Hess, John Jones, I. J. Musselman, H. C. Ruckle, John Wanich.

TRAVERSE JURORS, SECOND WEEK.

Beaver—John Clingerman.
Benton boro.—H. O. McHenry.
Benton twp.—R. M. Shultz.
Berwick—James W. Basom, MacCrea Evans, H. C. Laubach.
Bloom—A. H. Corell, George W. Hartzel, B. Fred Hartman, Jacob Stiner, E. J. Stetler, C. M. Terwilliger.
Briarcreek—Samuel Rinard, Alfred Stiner.
Catawissa boro.—Jas. A. Guy, Chas. Heist.
Centralia boro.—James J. Colihan, Robt. P. Farrel.
Greenwood—Lewis Robbins.
Hemlock—John Moore, Barton Purcel.
Jackson—Earl Derr Michael Hartman.
Locust—Daniel Knorr.
Madison—Latimer Whipple.
Main—Boyd Hartzell.
Mifflin—J. D. Houck.
Mt. Pleasant—Clinton Crawford.
Orange—Josiah Lowery.
Pine—J. F. Feustemacher.
Scott—Jacob Hirleman, H. C. Millard, Charles Shaffer, Jerry Welliver.
Sugarloaf—Andrew Lewis, Ale Park.


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## THE COLUMBIAN.

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### JENKS PRESENTS HIS VIEWS.

CONTINTED FROM PAGE 4.

fortunes, is unworthy the suffrages of a great, free, independent and patriotic people.

It will not do in the face of transpiring events for any political boss to arrogate unto himself and his immediate associates all the patriotism in the land, and no political boss and his supporters can successfully use such a thin cloak to cover up the mal administration and debauchery of our present state government.

The corruption and profligacy of the last two republican legislatures cannot be successfully hidden from the people in this campaign under the slogan of "the war, protection and sound money," for these matters are not now in controversy in this commonwealth, so far as the same relates to national politics.

Every sensible republican must regret this attempted imposition upon the intelligent voters of the state by the candidate on their ticket for the highest office in the gift of this people.

We will give the enemies of good government and clean politics in this state all the *war* they will want before the next election and no doubt but that they will change their present tactics and cry for *protection* from our assaults upon their corrupt profligate management of the people's affairs long before *our war on them* shall end on election day.

Good government honestly and economically administered in the interest of the whole people of our state rather than in the interest of a few political bosses is the one absorbing issue before the people in this campaign. Shall the people rule their own affairs in their own way or permit some unscrupulous political boss to usurp their rights and power to govern themselves? What political boss has controlled and dominated your Republican governor during the last quarter of a century? What political boss held and controlled the last two Republican legislatures? What political boss forced the election of a U. S. senator in the last legislature? Under what political bosses are the federal offices sold and bartered away to the highest cash bidders throughout this state? What political boss forced the nomination of Col. W. A. Stone for governor on the Republican ticket? What political boss will own and dominate this candidate in the event of his election next November? Is it likely that he would refuse to do the bidding of his political master? By what political boss is the next legislature to be controlled? Have the people no rights that the political boss is bound to regard and respect? Are our people no longer capable of self-government? Are they unable to look at these questions dispassionately? Is the time not at hand when the people should rise up in their majesty and throw off the yoke of the unscrupulous political bosses, great and small, now at the helm, and forever crush out this pernicious, corrupt and profligate boss system that has fastened itself upon the body politic and wholly bankrupted the commonwealth? A public office is a public trust and no man who does not so regard it has a right to seek the support of the people. A public officer is nothing more than the servant of the people during the term for which he is elected. The public good and the general welfare of all the people, irrespective of party, should therefore be his sole aim and study during his term of office. He has no right to set himself up as a master, nor use his office to further his own personal and political ends at the expense of the public good. His first duty is to the people who are his masters. They are entitled to his whole time, and he should therefore familiarize himself with the duties of his office and the routine of the public business, and render the public faithful service in turn for the confidence reposed in him. The people have a right to have their affairs managed and conducted in a business-like manner. The same business principles that govern a prudent business man in the conduct of his own private affairs should be employed by him in the conduct of the public business.

The Democratic party asks every honest and conservative voter to closely scrutinize and most thoroughly examine into the shortcomings, peculations and extravagances of the Republican management of the internal affairs of our tax-ridden commonwealth before he casts his vote at the next November election, so that he may be enabled intelligently to vote upon the live issues involved in this contest, and for a better and more frugal government of our domestic concerns.

Under the shield of the cry of support to the federal administration the Republican party seeks a continuance of the same extravagant and corrupt boss rule of our state government in the interest and for the benefit of those who are in the ring. We only ask every intelligent voter to exercise his own sound judgment upon these matters and to ascertain for himself which party ticket will most likely serve the best interests of the whole people, and to make up his own mind in this particular as he would in any ordinary business transaction and cast his vote accordingly. Who amongst the voters of our commonwealth would continue a clerk in his employ after he had betrayed his trust and proven himself unfaithful?

It will be my pleasure to enter more in detail the presentation and discussion of matters of vital public concern and demonstrate to the satisfaction of the voters every charge which I shall make of extravagance and peculation in the executive and legislative departments of our state government under Republican rule. So far as I am concerned this will be exclusively a campaign of principles and not one of personalities. The record of the Republican officials speaks for itself and it only remains for me to call the attention of the public to it.

By their fruit ye shall know them. In my discussion of public problems I shall always remember the Biblical injunctions: "Thou shalt not steal nor bear false witness against thy neighbor;" "Honesty is the best policy;" "The truth is mighty and in the end must prevail."

### War Talk.

There is a vast deal of talk in circulation about the Santiago campaign. Now that the men who took part in it are coming home in considerable numbers, stories innumerable are being told, and comments of great vigor are being exchanged. Everything that is being said will presently find its way into the newspapers; for as soon as peace is declared there will be no further need of holding back anything the communication of which will relieve any truthful person's mind. There will be an immense amount of censure of various representatives of the government. It will not be pleasant, but it may be useful. It is for the interest of the country that we should all know in good time how the war had been managed, how far political considerations have interfered with good appointments and effective work, how far maladministration was inevitable and due to a bad system which the present administration inherited, what was well done, and what so badly done or so outrageously neglected that some one should suffer for it. The military end of the war will make a prodigious amount of reading, considering how short a time the was has lasted. The navy has won glory enough to go around, but the army hasn't. The army has won glory of imperishable quality, but the distribution of it is very unequal.—*Harper's Weekly.*

### THIRTY-SECOND NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT OF G. A. R AT CINCINNATI, O.

**Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.**

For the thirty-second National Encampment of G. A. R., to be held at Cincinnati, O., September 5 to 10, 1898, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets at rate of *single fare for the round trip.*

These tickets will be sold on September 3, 4, and 5, and will be good to leave Cincinnati returning not earlier than September 6 nor later than September 13, except that by depositing ticket with Joint Agent at Cincinnati on September 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9, and on payment of twenty-five cents, return limit may be extended so that passengers may remain at Cincinnati until October 2.

### INSECURITY.

Every prop on which I lean,
Every earthly prop, I mean,
Of whose power I chance to boast,
Fails me when I need it most.

Lover, brother, sister, friend,
On whose nearness I depend,
Those whose very presence gives
Strength by which my spirit lives,

Fall away by some mischance,
Death or other circumstance,
And I find myself indeed
Leaning on a broken reed.

When these earthly fetters part,
All these clasps around my heart
Fall away, and I am left
Of life's sweetest joys bereft.

To what depths of woe I drop,
Seeking vainly for some prop
All sufficient to sustain
One in loneliness and pain.

Like a drowning man I reach
Upward and for aid beseech.
"Help me, Lord!" I cry and stand
Well supported by his hand.

Through the desert, through the tide,
He has promised to abide
Ever near; where'er I be;
Whispers gently, "Lean on me."

Earthly ties, how insecure!
Heavenly ties alone endure,
And my idols all were slain
That I might this knowledge gain.
—New York Ledger.

### THEY GAVE THE BALLS.

**And the People Danced to Pay the Debts of Louis XIV.**

In 1712 Louis XIV favored the Opera, then established in the first salle of the Palais Royal (there have been two) with a special mansion for the better accommodation of its administration, archives and rehearsals. This hotel is situated in the Rue Nicaise. The building was generally designated under the name of "Magasia," whence the term "Filles du Magasin" (not "de magasin") subsequently not only to the female choristers and supers, but the female dancers themselves. It so happened that the king forgot to pay his architects and workmen. In order to satisfy them the Chevalier de Bouillon conceived the idea of giving balls in the opera house, for which idea he received an annual pension of 6,000 francs. He was paid, but the king's debtors were not, for, although the letters patent were granted somewhere about the beginning of 1713, not a single ball had been given when the most magnificent of the Bourbon sovereigns descended to his grave.

One day, shortly after his death, d'Argenson, the then lieutenant of police, was talking to Louis' nephew, Philippe d'Orleans, the regent. "Monseigneur," he said, "there are people who go about yelling that his majesty of blessed memory was a bankrupt and a thief. I'll have them arrested and have them flung into some deep underground dungeon." "You don't know what you are talking about," was the answer. "Those people must be paid, and then they'll cease to bellow." "But how, monseigneur?" "Let's give the balls that were projected by Bouillon." So said, so done, and the people danced to pay Louis XIV's debts, as, according to Shadwell, people drank to fill Charles II's coffers:

The king's most faithful subjects we
In 's service are not dull.
We drink to show our loyalty
And make his coffers full.
—London Saturday Review.

**Chesterfield Superficiality.**

Chesterfield's idea of excellence was essentially superficial, for his praise of solid acquirement and genuine principle is always coupled with the assertion of their entire inutility if unaccompanied by grace, external polish and an agreeable manifestation. He omits all consideration of their intrinsic worth and absolute dignity; their value to the individual, according to him, is wholly proportioned to his skill in using them in a social form.

In one of his earlier letters to Philip Stanhope he writes: "What an advantage has a graceful speaker with genteel motions, a handsome figure, over one who shall speak full as much good sense, but who is destitute of these ornaments. In business how prevalent are the graces, how detrimental is the want of them! If you should not acquire manners, all the rest will be of little use to you. By manners I mean engaging, insinuating, shining manners, a distinguished politeness, an almost irresistible address, a superior gracefulness in all you say and do." He would have manners overlay individuality and goes so far as to declare that a soldier is a brute, a scholar, a pedant and a philosopher, a cynic without good breeding.—Gentleman's Magazine.

**A Former Chinese Fleet.**

It consisted chiefly of old junks which had not been in the water for more than 80 years. During this lengthened period the sea had receded, and the land had formed to the extent of more than a mile, the consequence being that these ancient vessels were high and dry, their masts, sails and gear had rotted away from the long exposure to the sun and rain, the paint had peeled from their sides, and, in some cases, the very planking had been stolen for firewood. —"Pioneering In Formosa," by W. A. Pickering.

**Moved Nine Million Pounds.**

American engineers have just performed a feat at Bismarck, N. D., which has never before been equaled. It took them an entire year to make their preparations, and when all was ready they moved a pier of the Northern Pacific railway bridge, weighing 9,000,000 pounds, about four feet in a few minutes.

The allowance of the lord mayor of London, up to the mayoralty of Sir Sidney Waterlow in 1872, was $40,000 annually, but it was increased in that year to $50,000, at which sum it has ever since remained.

There is an American hotel at Limon, Porto Rico. It is called the Grand. It rests on piers set in the coral reef where ceaseless spray from the nearby surf reflects rainbow tints in the sunlight.

## TERMS FOR MANILA.

### FULL TEXT OF THE AGREEMENT REACHES WASHINGTON.

**Spain's Troops to Depart With All the Honors of War and Are Permitted Use of Their Quarters. Officers Retain Side Arms, but Surrender Their Horses.**

Washington, Aug. 22.—The war department has posted the following cable dispatch from General Merritt, giving the terms of the capitulation of Manila:

Hong Kong, Aug. 20.

Adjutant General, Washington:

The following are the terms of the capitulation:

The undersigned, having been appointed a commission to determine the details of the capitulation of the city and defences of Manila and its suburbs and the Spanish forces stationed therein, in accordance with agreement entered into the previous day by Major General Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., American commander-in-chief in the Philippines, and his excellency Don Fermin Juadenes, acting general-in-chief of the Spanish army in the Philippines, have agreed upon the following:

First—The Spanish troops, European and native, capitulate with the city and defences with all honors of war, depositing their arms in the places designated by the authorities of the United States, remaining in the quarters designated and under the orders of their officers, and subject to the control of the aforesaid United States authorities until the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the two belligerent nations. All persons included in the capitulation remain at liberty, the officers remaining in their respective homes, which shall be respected as long as they observe the regulations prescribed for their government and the laws in force.

Second—Officers shall retain their side arms, horses and private property. All public horses and public property of all kinds shall be turned over to staff officers designated by the United States.

Third—Complete returns in duplicate of men by organizations and full lists of public property and stores shall be rendered to the United States within ten days from this date.

Fourth—All questions relating to the repatriation of the officers and men of the Spanish forces and of their families and of the expenses which said repatriation may occasion shall be referred to the government of the United States at Washington. Spanish families may leave Manila at any time convenient to them. The return of the arms surrendered by the Spanish forces shall take place when they evacuate the city and when the Spanish army evacuates Cuba.

Fifth—Officers and men included in the capitulation shall be supplied by the United States according to their rank with rations and necessary aid as though they were prisoners of war until the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain. All the funds of the Spanish treasury and all other public funds shall be turned over to the authorities of the United States.

Sixth—This city, its inhabitants, its churches, its educational establishments and its private property of all description are placed under the special safeguard of the faith and honor of the American army.

F. V. GREENE, Brigadier General of Volunteers, U. S. A.
B. L. LAMBERTON, Captain, United States Navy.
CHARLES A. WHITTIER, Lieutenant Colonel and Inspector General.
E. H. CROWDER, Lieutenant Colonel and Judge Advocate.
NICHOLAS DE LA PENA, Auditor General.
CARLOS ROYES, Colonel de Ingenier.
JOSE MARIA OLQUEN FELIA DE ESTADO, Major.

MERRITT.

### TAMPA AS A PERMANENT POST.

**Troops in Cuba to Be Acclimatized There**

Tampa, Aug. 23.—There is every indication that a permanent military post will be established at Tampa, although at present there are not one hundred soldiers in the city. The site selected for the post is Camp Rodgers, where all the heavy artillery is encamped. It is a beautiful location, high and with dry soil at all times, and the government has established a pumping station and laid pipes throughout the camp. Two regiments of soldiers will be kept here, it is thought, at all times, getting them acclimated for service in Cuba for garrison purposes.

The last of the artillery batteries left Tampa yesterday, the last of the infantry, the Fifth United States, having left on Saturday night for Santiago. The Signal Corps detachment will send up a balloon this afternoon and photographs will be taken of Tampa bay for the use of the war department. A few men are still here in the hospitals, and the quartermaster's department has at least 2,000 horses and mules, and 500 large army wagons quartered here, which will be kept until winter, when they will in all probability be sent to Cuba.

Cubans will leave by the hundreds this week for Cuban ports, as several sailing vessels are now taking on merchandise and will also carry passengers.

**A Convention of Bankers.**

Denver, Aug. 24.—The twenty-fourth annual convention of American bankers association, was called to order in this city at 10 o'clock yesterday morning by President Joseph C. Hendrix of New York. After prayer by Chancellor McDowell of the Denver University and the usual roll call, Governor Adams, on behalf of the state, welcomed the bankers.

**Victorious Chinese Rebels.**

San Francisco, Aug. 23.—News has just reached here from the Orient that early in July there was a battle between the rebels at Wu Chow and the imperial Chinese troops, in which the former were victorious. Over 1,500 of the troops were slain and their bodies thrown into the river.

**The Tennis Championship.**

Newport, R. I., Aug. 24.—Malcolm D. Whitman won the national lawn tennis championship here yesterday by defeating Davis.

### Pennsylvania News.

—Allegheny County will have a new insane asylum, to cost $225,000, at Woodville.

—A piece of iron falling on young John Bowen, at the North Mahanoy colliery on Friday broke his skull.

—Mercy Hospital of Wilkes-Barre, has offered its accommodations for the care of sick and wounded soldiers.

—While walking with a companion on the railroad near Glen Onoko William Murphy of Wilkes-Barre was killed by a train on Monday.

—An area of about 400 feet square over mine workings, in the lower part of Carbondale caved in Monday.

### Great Grangers' Picnic for 1898. 25th Year, Silver Jubilee.

The great Grangers' Picnic for 1898 will be held at Williams' Grove, Pa., August, 29th to September 3d. From inquiries and contracts received, the display of farm machinery and implements, also of horticultural and live stock, promises to exceed any exhibition yet held. The camp will be fully up to the standard, all the old as well as many new cottagers have already engaged quarters.


# THE BROADWAY.

The Last Week of

## DAILY SPECIAL SALES

Week commencing August 26th.

*FRIDAY, AUGUST 26th.*
*Special Sale of Laundry Soaps for one day only.*

Lenox Soap, 10 pcs. for 25c, $2.50 a box
Sunshine soap, 10 pcs. for 20c, $2.00 a box
Grandma's Washing Powder, 4lb. packages, 2 packages for 25c.
Soapine, 10 papers for 25c

*SATURDAY, AUGUST 27th.*
*Special Sale of Ladies' Muslin Underwear for one day only.*

50c Night Dresses at 42c
50c Drawers at 39c
$1 Chemise at 75c
All lines cut in price for this sale.

*MONDAY, AUGUST 29th.*
*Special Sale of Stationery and School Supplies for one day only.*

Lead Pencils, 3c a doz. and upwards
Slate Pencils, 15 for 1c, 10 for 1c and up
Tablets, 1, 2, 3, 4c each and upwards
Students' note books, 2 and 4c ea
Book Straps, 2 and 4c ea
Pencil Boxes, Erasers, Slates, Ink Paper, Envelopes, Books, and all kinds of Stationery and School Supplies at cut prices for this sale.

*TUESDAY, AUGUST 30th.*
*Special Sale of Brushes for one day only.*

Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Scrub Brushes, Dust Brushes, Horse Brushes, Paint Brushes, White Wash Brushes, Cloth Brushes, Shaving Brusnes, and everything in the brush line at special prices for this sale.

*WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31st*
*Special Sale of Canton and Wool Flannels and Blankets for one day only.*

Canton Flannels, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8c yd
Wool Flannels at 16c yd. and upwards
Special white domet flannel, 3½c yd
Blankets of all kinds reduced for this sale.

*THURSDAY, SEPT. 1st.*
*Special Sale of Window Shades for one day only.*

Felt Window Shades on spring rollers complete, 3 for 25c.
Oilcloth Window Shades on spring rollers complete at 19c ea.

Watch these sales. There is money in them for you—but none for us.

Respectfully Submitted to the Cash Trade Only by

**THE BROADWAY CASH STORE,**

Mover's New Building, Main Street,

BLOOMSBURG.

# Shoe Bar= gains

To close out quickly several small lots of

**=SHOES=**

We will give decided bargains during the month of July.

—o—

## W. H. Moore.

Cor. Second and Iron Sts.



## JONAS LONG'S SONS' WEEKLY CHATS.

WILKES-BARRE, PA.,

Thursday, Aug. 25th, 1898.

Such mighty selling in August s without parallel.

This business follows its own eadership.

None other to follow.

So this business breaks even its own great record at every point of comparison.

Never so many goods to sell.

Never so many bargains to offer.

Never so low prices on superior goods.

No matter what you need in the way of goods, you will find it to your advantage to write to us or to look us through before investing your money in any other store. Your inspection here always finds the same goods for less money or better goods for the same money, and at all times lower than elsewhere.

A most remarkable and beautiful sight is the great Cyclorama entitled "The last night of the battleship Maine" in Havana Harbor. For those who have never seen a battleship, it will give the best idea of what one is like and how this fated battleship looked before it was destroyed by the enemy. Morro Castle is seen in the distance and it is surely one of the most beautiful panoramas illuminated by hundreds of incandescent lights. On Friday last we opened this interesting show on our second floor and without exaggeration we can state that fully 5,000 people came through rain and storm to see it. Saturday's crowds were even greater and many could not get near near it. For those who could not get here last week, we will continue the exhibition this week so you will have another chance to see it. Bring the children too. Music every morning and evening.

### DOMESTICS.

**Plenty for Everybody at Prices None Can Approach.**

Best 5c Shirting Prints, all new designs, per yard ..... 3c
Yard wide unbleached Muslin, 5c quality ..... 2½c
Best unbleached Muslin .. 5½c
40-inch unbleached Muslin, 8c kind, ..... 5½c
Yard wide Hill muslin .... 5½c
Regular 12½c Outing Flannels, per yard ..... 8c

**BLANKETS.**

10-4 White Blankets..... 33c
10-4 Rainbow Blankets, always $1.25 ..... 75c
10-4 white Wool Blankets, the $3.00 kind, this week .. $2.25
10-4 Fine California grey Woolen Blankets, the $3.50 kind, this week ..... $2.75
Fine Silkaline Comfortables, all new designs, extra well filled and fluffy, special at $1.19, $1.50, $1.75.
Best 10c blue striped Ticking, now ..... 8c
Our 17c Ticking, now .... 12½c

**LINENS.**

58-inch half bleached Table Linen, new patterns, per yard.. 29c
Unbleached Linen Toweling, worth 10c, per yard..... 6½c
Large size Turkish Towels, 15c kind, each ..... 10c

**SHOES.**

Men's $1.50 Mining Shoes.. 98c
Children's $1.50 Tan and Black Kid and Button Shoes.. 98c
Men's $2.00 Satin Calf Lace and Congress Shoes ..... $1.27
Ladies' $2.00 Oxford Ties ..... $1.47

**Special Sale of Black Dress Goods.**

720 yards of 42-inch wide All Wool French Dress Serge and Black Henriettas, price should be 49c, for this sale, per yard ..... 29c
987 yards of 44-inch wide French Surah Serge, Drap de Ete and French Henriettas, jet or blue black, splendid value at 69c., for this sale ..... 49c
1,165 yards of 45-inch Black Wool Storm Serge and Black Wool Granite Cloth, steam shrunken and guaranteed not to spot, a remarkable value... 69c
900 yards of 45-inch Black Figured Bourbons and Ottomans, with high silk finish, absolutely fast black, regular value $1.25, for this sale..... 89c
700 yards of Black English Mohair Brilliantine, 45 inches wide, would be a big value at 75c., for this sale ..... 59c

*Jonas Long's Sons*

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.